ER PLATE.

put up in Rich Russia
, andiron variety of
Spoons, &c.

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ENTS!
HER
ant Belts and Parasol.
Fancy Goods.

OMPANY.

EMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
1873—During the week, and at

mpany in America!
ERAL DESIRE, will be repro-
magnificence, Bartley Campbell's
Drama,

ATE!
PEARANCE OF
ATE MEEK,
LEN FARADAY."
aracters by Miss Phillis Glover"
rs. Clara F. Mascler, Mr. John
Hinsdell, Mr. James W. Norris,
Mr. Chas. Wilson.
e Box Office, secure your seats in
ure from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
EXR from Fifth-Avenue Thea-
RISKS," and "THE GENTLE
NER, the charming emotional
ear.

OPERA HOUSE.
en Dearborn and State-sts.
otton & Kemble's
TRELS.
ES, BALLADS, AND SPECIALTIES.
Kemble's laughable Burlesque,
SNEEZER!
ON in their Songs and Dances.
EE GRACES!
, Cotton, and Rice.
AL QUARTETTE,
ll, Surridge, and Lang.
NIGHT OF "HAMLET"
turday Matinee.

ER'S THEATRE.
ul Drama, which was successfully
ks at this Theatre early in the sea-

icle 47,
ffs—of love, false and true, which
annual style of SUPERIORITY
AS TO SCENERY, COSTUMES,
and the following favorite artistes
ters: Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Myers,
O'Neil, Power, Lanargan, Pierce.
in rises at 8, and all should see the
ene, the

ESSIONS AT ROUEN.
oung and beautiful actress, MISS
Sale of seats for Miss NEIL-
ence Thursday, at 9 a. m.

CTURE COURSE.
announcing that definite dates have
d for the appearance of the great
ist, GEORGE

DONALD,
ast lectures of the FIRST Course on
the Union Park Congregational
e FIRST WEST SIDE COURSE,
rt in the Michigan-av. Baptist
SOUTH SIDE COURSE.
IRST COURSE TICKETS ONLY
SEASON TICKETS. Reserved
ticket holders. Admission
ER'S Lecture, closing the Second
ll be given Saturday, April 19, in the
tional Church.
ENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

NIXON'S,
en Randolph and Washington.

URTH WEEK OF
. WILDER & CO.'S
AL CIRCUS!
ht, and every night this week, and
ay and Saturday Afternoons. James
and Eugene. Second week of Mlle.
t week of the Leon Brothers. First
e Belle of Japan. First week of
vault. First week of John Foster,
lown; Frank Pastor, Katie Stokes,
ose, Lasciel and Nelcourt, Clifford,

R" READINGS.
e Star Course take great pleasure in
ounce, for a series of Readings, of
Leader, Mr. J. M.

LLEW,
irst appearance in the West, on
, in the Union Congregational
Readings on WEDNESDAY, April
Baptist Church. THURSDAY,
Congregational Church, and SAT-
ichigan-av. Baptist Church. Post-
rangements of Mr. Bellew to this city
e of tickets announced Wednesday

NTER & SHELDON, Managers.

K CONG'L CHURCH.
HAYMAKERS,"
TIC CANTATA, BY THE
SITY CHORUS,
ning, April 3, at 8 o'clock.
or sale at Dyche's Drug Store, cor.
e.; Emerson & Stott's, West Side
Store, 405 West Madison-st.; Hos-
Lake-st., and at the door.

'S THEATRE.
ek only. Every evening and Wed-
y Matinees, the popular actor,
e Rankin,
orch impersonation of
N WINKLE,
the charming actress,
Blanchard,
werful Dramatic Company.

Y OF MUSIC.
special pleasure in being the first
nce the beautiful
ARA!
delphia Press a formidable rival
her new and beautiful five-act
for her by Mrs. Lalitte Johnson.
LIGHT!
ing lady in a variety of Songs,
r Solos, &c.

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IGELOW
ICIAN, 484 State-st., Chicago.
eaders of the papers, that Dr.
tablished physician in Chicago,
have made Dr. B. the most re-
the age, honored by the great
medical attainments by all the
ay, having devoted TWENTY
in perfecting remedies that will
of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL

ER: SEPARATE PARLORS
Call. CORRESPONDENCE
ress all letters, with stamps, to
4 State-st.

Dr. Kean,
ark-st., Chicago,
ulted, personally or by mail,
nic or nervous diseases.
physician in the city who war-
oes hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1873. NUMBER 224.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

Owing to a change in our business (having recently engaged in banking), we have decided to offer for sale, for the next 30 days, a part of our real estate at a bargain:
16x150 feet on Jefferson-st., between Madison and Washington-sts, with substantial brick buildings covering whole lot.
198½x160 feet, on Canal-st., near Harrison.
50 feet (with house) on Forest-av., near Douglas-place.
Block 98, Canalport.
Block 16, in Walker's Subdivision of part of Sec. 21, 39, 13.
N ½ of Blocks 16 and 17, same subdivision.
40 acres in s. e. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13.
40 acres in s. w. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13.
10 acres, being Block 5 in Hundley's Subdivison of w ½ s. w. ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13.
20 acres, being w. ½ of Blocks 11 and 12, and all of Block 17, s. e. ¼ Sec. 25, 39, 13.
50 acres in e. ½ s. w. ¼ Sec. 25, 39, 13.
50 acres in s. ½ n. w. ¼ Sec. 25, 39, 13, just subdivided, but not recorded.
125¾ acres in w. ½ n. w. ¼ Sec. 1, 38 13.
17¾ acres, gore of land fronting north side of canal, Sec. 1, 38, 13.
150 lots in Adam Smith's 1st Division.
123 lots in Pierson D. Smith's Subdivision.
JAM SMITH & SON,
Southwest corner State and Washington-sts.

HOUSES, LOTS, STORES, OFFICES,

For SALE, to EXCHANGE, and to RENT, in all parts of the city and suburbs, at BOTTOM PRICES.
FIVE ELEGANT new STORES at BARGAINS. ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME, with ample grounds, to rent. LOANS MADE for SUBDIVISION A SPECIALTY.
See list in for sale column of Sunday's Tribune.
JACOB C. MAGILL,
81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

The Executors of the Estate of Thomas Suffern, late of New York, now offer for sale

SIXTEEN HUNDRED LOTS,

Bounded on the north by Division-st., on the east by Robey, on the south by Chicago-av., and on the west by Western-av.
These Lots will front on the above-named streets, and also on Hoyne, Leavitt, and Oakley-sts.
This valuable property has never before been placed in the market, and is now offered on the most favorable terms. For plats, abstracts, and terms apply to
MATTOCKS & MASON, Agents,
523 Wabash-av.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE

At a bargain, at Ravenswood, 20 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. Depot. Gothic Cottage on brick basement, containing 8 rooms, furnace, cellar, and cistern; lot 142x183; ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Inquire of W. P. JONES, Room 16, No. 162 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

46 Lake-st., large double store, with elegant vaults; hoist-way, cheap; 46 Lake-st., single store, with vault and hoist-way; 54 Lake-st., double store, vaults, and hoist-way; 138 and 140 Wabash-av., 40x180, with vaults and hoist-way. These stores are offered at a bargain; 819 and 945 State-st., 81 cost prices; 196, 197, 201, 205, 207, 209, and 211 Clark-st.; also, 70 and 72 East Randolph-st.; banking-rooms, offices, sleeping-rooms in Reaper Block, McCormick Block, Speed Block, Kentucky Block; also, rooms at 117, 185, 187 Clark-st., cheap; also, a large list of dwellings from May 1. I will be at the old stand, 97 Clark-st., in the fire-proof vaults. By J. M. MARSHALL, House Renting Agency, now at 134 Clark-st.

TO RENT,

With Power,

Three Rooms, containing 6,000 sq. feet; will be rented separately or together. Apply at LOFT, BURNHAM & CO.'S PLANING MILL, cor. Twenty-second and Throop-sts.

TO RENT.

Three-story and basement brick dwelling on Wabash-av., east front, No. 871, north of Twentieth-st. Stores, basements, and rooms in marble-front block on Wabash-av., just north of Twenty-second-st. Apply to
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CARD BOARD AND PAPER HOUSE.

T. S. GILLETT,

116 Fifth-av.,
AND
103 West Randolph-st.

MATTRESSES.

1/3 YOUR LIFE

IS SPENT IN BED. You get the Most Comfort by using the PETERS' IMPROVED

Woven Wire Mattress.

An improvement over all others. Sold by dealers in Furniture and Bedding.
WHITTLESEY & PETERS,
129 LaSalle-st., third door north of Madison.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE.

This well-known Hotel, rebuilt upon the old site, corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av., will open for the reception of guests on TUESDAY, April 1, 1873, elegantly furnished, having a passenger-elevator, bath-rooms, etc., with hot and cold water in each room, warmed by steam, and amply provided against fire, by fire-plugs and hose on every floor. The Proprietors invite the patronage of the public, feeling confident that a reputation of more than 15 years' standing will be fully sustained.
OLD TERMS—$3 PER DAY.
RICKEORDS & HUNTOON,
Proprietors.
A. T. Wells, formerly of Briggs House; W. D. Rector, late of Barnes House, Clerks.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 Hardware Stock for Sale,

Together with Lease, Fixtures, and Good Will, at Quincy, Ill. Business founded in 1844, and has always been the leading house in the city. Best of reasons for selling. Parties desiring a safe and permanent business, in a growing and prosperous locality, will find this an excellent opportunity to establish themselves upon easy and liberal terms. For particulars address
GARDNER & ROBERTSON, Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE.

HOTEL

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE in Marquette, the most rapidly growing city on Lake Superior; hotel first-class, and full all the time.
C. H. BECKWITH.

COFFEES AND SPICES AT COST.

We will sell at cost, for cash, for the next five days, to close our business, our entire stock of Coffees, Spices, and Teas.
BUTLER, HARHART & CO.,
15 Michigan-av.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Vesders, Fountain Co., Ind.
Sold by C. H. DYER & CO.,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A Situation as Cashier or Copyist, by a lady in every way competent for such occupation. Best of references. Address for 5 days, G 72, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

RICHARDS IRON WORKS,

47 & 49 South Jefferson-st.
W. B. BATEHAM, Prest. J. C. RICHARDS, Supt.
BUILDERS OF FIRST-CLASS

Portable and Stationary Engines,
PUMPING ENGINES,
AND
Water Works Machinery,
For Cities, Towns and Villages, including
Water Mains, Stand Pipes, Fire Plugs, and Direct Water Supply, with or without Reservoir.
We are prepared to make PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES in detail, giving complete cost of equipment for water supply of from 100,000 to 10,000,000 gallons daily, with direct pressure from the fire plugs, dispensing entirely with hand engines or steamers.

DRY GOODS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

324 WEST MADISON-ST.,

Are receiving daily new Spring Goods, consisting of Sacques, Talmas, and Dolmans; imported Suits, in desirable fabrics; Novelties in Dress Goods, neutral Shades; Piques, in colors, and with polka spot; Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Trimmings, &c., which they will offer at very unusual attractive prices.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ADVERTISING

DURING THE

VIENNA EXHIBITION.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN

ADVERTISING AGENCY,

N. E. COR. LASALLE & MADISON-STS.,

Is now prepared to close contracts for advertising in all Vienna and other European papers during the Exhibition on special rates.
One of our firm will give personal attention to such advertisements, and will forward copies to the advertiser.
We have made arrangements for the publication of a paper, issued in English and German, bringing illustrations of the Exposition Buildings and Articles exhibited.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
JOS. KAUFMANN,
O. F. COLLOT.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son,

Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar Leaf, Sheet and Granulated Forms for mechanical purposes.
Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.
Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.
Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.
Interest credited and accounts-current rendered monthly.
Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

BANKING HOUSE OF WRENN & BREWSTER,

96 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.
CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.

PIERCE & BROWER,

BROKERS,

96 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

DIG.

There is a demand for some thorough, energetic, and well devised, and well-managed concern for collecting claims, that will do the business and make returns. Investigate, and find whether we embody these virtues.
FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Back again on the Old Tramping Ground,

184 & 186 MONROE-ST.

With a complete stock of

PAPER.

J. W. BUTLER & CO.,
Manufacturers & Wholesale Paper Dealers.

REMOVAL OF

BLACKBURN BROS.,

Dealers in Leather and Shoe Findings,

TO NO. 905 LAKE-ST.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Convention of the Farmers of Ogle County, Ill.

Speeches and Resolutions on the Railroad Question.

Letters from Representatives Dement and Marsh.

Meeting of Farmers at Somonauk, Ill.

The Ogle County Convention.

The farmers of Ogle County met at the Court-House at Oregon, last Friday, to consider the injuries that they are receiving at the hands of railroads and other monopolies. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in the place. Ogle is a

WEALTHY AGRICULTURAL COUNTY,

largely interested in the question of cheap transportation. The Illinois Central Railroad runs north and south through the western tier of townships. The Northwestern Railroad connects the southern portion of this county directly with Chicago. The central portion was destitute of convenient means of communication with Lake Michigan until two years ago, when the Chicago & Iowa Road was built, passing through Rochelle, Oregon, and Forreston, the principal villages. The farmers of Ogle were among the first to awake to the necessity of combined action. The Patrons of Husbandry were the earliest in the field. At present the aggregate of farmers' clubs and granges is not less than twenty, and the number is rapidly increasing. The feeling of hostility is principally toward the Central and Northwestern Roads, the Chicago & Iowa Road being still new, and not disposed, or lacking the power, to be tyrannical.

THE CONVENTION.

The delegations from the township commenced coming at an early hour. By noon the streets were filled with vehicles, and the walks crowded with countrymen discussing the issues of the hour. A short time before noon, at the ringing of a solemn bell from the tower of an adjoining church, all gathered in the Court-House for the performance of the preliminary business of organization.

The meeting was called to order by F. P. McCamley. Edward W. Crowell was elected President, and Robert B. Light, Secretary.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: E. W. Crowell, J. B. Seibert, Joseph Hawthorn, Samuel Gantz, and F. P. McCamley.

The Convention gathered after dinner to music from an excellent silver band from one of the smaller towns of the county.

It was called to order by the President, and the following report from the Committee on Resolutions was read by the Secretary:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The different railroad companies of this State, as well as of the United States, have used and employed their means, talent, and energy in fixing the passenger fare and rates of freight over their various lines of railroad at the highest practicable point, and have, as far as in them lies, only allowed the producing classes the bare sustenance of life, instead of using those means, talent, and energy in furnishing the cheapest transportation consistent with a fair remuneration for the money actually invested; and

WHEREAS, The executive, legislative, and judicial servants of the people have strangely appeared to foster and protect such companies and monopolies, to the great detriment of agriculture, which forms the real foundation upon which our wealth and government are built, and which represents more than half the people of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the farmers of Ogle County, will not knowingly support in any way, for any office, either legislative, executive, or judicial, any person whose sentiments are not identical with the agricultural interests of the county, or who is connected directly or indirectly with any railroad stock, or who deals in or holds stock in any corporation, public or private, upon which he may have the power to legislate or decide, as in the Credit Mobilier case, so called.

Resolved, That we condemn the present practice of our public servants in accepting free passes from railroad companies, or the receiving of gifts from any company or corporations, either public or private; and that we consider such practice to be a source of corruption, to be denounced by every law-abiding citizen.

Resolved, That, while we entirely disclaim the idea of saying that our members of the Legislature or the officers of our courts have accepted such free railroad passes from unworthy motives, we nevertheless beg leave respectfully to remind them that it is always safe to shun "even the appearance of evil."

Resolved, That we will hereafter, regardless of party or party ties, support such men only for office who are in full sympathy with, and will support, the principle that this Government is a government of the people and by the people, and should be for the best interest of the greatest number of the people, as the only true principle upon which a free government can be maintained.

Resolved, That we look upon the demonstrations given to Oakes Ames and his colleagues in the Credit Mobilier fraud, as excusing and upholding rascality and crime in our public servants.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the stand taken by Gov. Beveridge in behalf of the railroad and warehouse monopolies, in opposition to the expressed wishes of his constituents.

Resolved, That we indorse the resolutions adopted by the farmers of Whiteside County, March 12, 1873, as follows:

WHEREAS, By reason of the exorbitant charges of the railway and warehouse monopolies, we are compelled to take less for our produce than the actual cost of raising the same, thereby degrading the farmer until he is a mere tool in the hands of the monopolists; and

Resolved, That we call upon every department of the State Government, Legislature, executive, and judicial, for the enactment and enforcement of just laws, regulating the railroad and warehouse monopolies, and all other combinations which are in such a position that we are virtually compelled to patronize them.

Resolved, That the question of rebellion against law seriously affects the interests of the great masses of our people, and compromises the dignity of the State authority when it is allowed; and we will not cease our efforts until we see them conform to just laws regulating freight and passenger tariffs.

Resolved, That the proposition to improve and enlarge the line of water-communication by way of the lakes and the St. Lawrence, and the further extension of our vast internal river system, meets with our hearty approval.

Resolved, That we earnestly invoke Congress to assert its undoubted right to regulate commerce between the different States, and save that department of labor which feeds and sustains all from the injustice of the railways of our country, that now cripple our resources and threaten our ruin.

Resolved, That we hold to the doctrine that the created is never superior to the creator; that the State of Illinois has not conferred the right upon railway companies, through their charters, to make war upon the best interests of the people, and to ride roughshod over the laws enacted by the Legislature, without being brought to account, and suffering just penalties for their willful transgression of the law.

WHEREAS, We learn that N. C. Thompson, when written to concerning the price of the reaper, he kindly referred us to his agents for information; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend the farmers of Ogle County to allow N. C. Thompson to sell his reapers to his agents as much as he pleases. We prefer to deal directly with manufacturers.

The resolutions having been taken from the hands of the Committee,

THE REV. LEWIS CURTS,

of Marion, upon invitation, addressed the Convention. He did not wish to encourage the idea that railroads were opposed to the interests of farmers. They were their best friends. The contest was not against the railroads, but against the unjust rates and discriminations made by them. In this contest, the right is strong, and must prevail. The struggle would be a long and hard one; the wrongs would die hard. But, if they went on coolly, collectedly, determinedly, they would assuredly conquer in the end. The advantages resulting from organization could not be exaggerated. High officials had disregarded their oaths, betrayed the trust of the people, and trampled upon sacred laws. The men whose duty it was to execute the laws simply, smiled upon this violation of trust, this desecration of the holiest rights, and did nothing to punish it, or to see that it was not repeated. The Secretary of the Treasury (Boutwell) had violated the law by paying too high an interest on a portion of the bonded debt of the nation, and, instead of receiving the penalty due to such a crime, he was rewarded with a Senatorship. But the people are not helpless in their misfortunes. The power, the remedy, is really in their own hands, and it only remained for them to use it discreetly to accomplish all that they desire. When laws are so framed that they cannot be executed, there is always a suspicion that there has been something wrong in their making. If the men sent to legislative bodies do not do their duty, recall them, and send others to fill their places. Select the best men for office, and look upon those with suspicion who seek office persistently.

After the close of Mr. Curts' remarks, the President apologized for the absence of expected orators. He had received promise of their presence and co-operation from Mr. S. M. Smith, of Kewanee, and Mr. C. Flagg, of Springfield, but neither had come. He hoped, in default of more polished and forcible oratory,

THE FARMERS THEMSELVES

would come forward and speak briefly for themselves.

The request was not without its effect. The remainder of the proceedings consisted of short speeches, generally homely, but almost always to the point, making the meeting one of the most interesting held during the season.

MR. J. H. HANGER

expressed his sympathy with the cause. The monopolies had money and everything necessary to carry on a war, except a good cause. They were unjust and tyrannical, and just now engaged in the iniquitous business of trampling the agricultural population under foot. Yet it is said that farmers must not combine. They must submit to lie down and be trampled on, and raise neither hand nor voice in resistance. An official had told the speaker that it takes 250 bushels to get 250 bushels to the head of the market. To get 250 bushels of corn to New York, it takes 780 bushels. Extortion like this is past endurance. Farmers must seek a remedy. If we cannot get one set of legislators to do their duty and find a remedy for their constituents, they must seek another. As long as the speaker lived, he would never be controlled by any political party. [Applause.] He might always be set down as one who would remain a friend of justice, and in opposition to monopolies.

REV J. R. SHIBERT,

of Marion, complained that he was no orator like Brutus, but he would do the best he could. He came to attend the farmers' meeting, which he saw had been turned into a farmers' love-feast. They delivered their grain at the depot, but could never tell where it was going, or what the actual worth might be. Corporations should be limited in their charges. He wanted to know something about what proportion of the price of their products belonged to the farmers. The discriminations in regard to freights, especially where there were competing lines, were unjust. Living near to Chicago, they ought to have the advantage of that nearness. Combinations should be fought with combinations. From a united effort, great good and no harm was sure to come.

MR. J. WADSWORTH,

of Woosung, believed that the farmers had been downtrodden. People were too much subjected to the domination of parties. The farmers have justice on their side, and they should, by the election of representatives of integrity, accomplish whatever ends they might have in view. The people should organize everywhere, and work through their representatives in the Legislature, and through the ballot-box, peacefully and quietly.

MR. M. W. SMITH, OF OREGON,

sympathized fully with the cause.

MR. THOMAS SMITH

never went to school more than three months in his life, so not much in the way of oratory could be expected from him. The capitalists obtained the assistance of the agriculturists by promising them that they would carry their produce for 15 cents a mile. Now see where they had got the rates. First, as soon as they had pouched the money of the farmer, they put up the prices of transportation just where they wanted them. While the farmers remained quiet under their wrongs, the railroads thought them all good fellows; but, when they began to complain, nothing was bad to say about them. Farmers wanted nothing but what was just and reasonable; to be paid a fair price for their produce, and have everybody else paid a just price for handling it. Yet, although they ask for nothing but what is right, they are trampled down on every side, and grievously oppressed. [Three cheers were given for "Uncle Tommy."]

COL. B. F. SHERTS,

of Oregon, preferred that the farmers should do the talking. He sympathized with the movement, if he understood it, and he thought he did. He sympathized with every effort to cheapen transportation, equalize classes, and bring monopolists down to the level of the people. The only way out of the present difficulties was by calm, quiet, protracted labor, continued for months, and perhaps years. He ended with the celebrated story of the pig that had to be killed during army times, because it made too violent an onslaught upon a soldier.

MR. P. P. MCCAHAN,

of Rockvale, said that the farmers had met together as their fathers met years ago. He was not a foe to railroads, but to the iniquities of railroads. Railroad men told them, when the roads were built, that they would carry cheaper than farmers could carry themselves. They used to carry from Oregon, wheat for seven cents and corn for five cents. They helped to build them under the inducement of such promises. The profits of the railroads are iniquitously divided; they go into the pockets of a favored few. Farmers are on the verge of bankruptcy. The money that they make is diverted from their own pockets into the pockets of monopolists. He agreed with what the Chairman had said about the gentleman expected to address them. It was well that these speakers had not come; farmers must learn to speak for themselves. They must come to the point now and declare themselves: they must say, "I will," or "I will not," in a true flat-footed way. The best men must be sent to the Legislature,—those who were in the interest of the farmers. The speaker argued the decision of Judge Lawrence in the McLean County case, but not elaborately.

MR. J. W. EDMUNDS,

of Nashua, said that prices were now so high that there was no profit in farming. He used to get cars from Franklin Grove to Chicago for $20. They are now $65. He did not know exactly how to meet the difficulties under which they labored. Competition should be met with competition. Demand must always be followed by supply. A double-track road should be built that would carry more than any half-dozen single-track roads. That, he thought, would help the matter.

MR. DAVID MILLER

complained that the monopolies were working against the farmers, and grinding them down where they didn't want to be. He was in full sympathy with the movement.

MR. C. A. KING,

of White Rock, said that the same law which compelled him to move his house and barn, when a railroad wanted the right of way, should control the railroads in the interests of the people. The pork-packers had troubled him in imagination during the winter. Why is pork so low? Last fall, the packers had a convention at Chicago. They found out, by statistics of Assessors, the entire resources of the West and Northwest, the exact number of hogs that would be offered in market. Then they fixed the price at a low rate, and controlled it during the winter. Later in the season, they held another meeting, and raised the price of cured pork. How is this trouble to be met? The Assessors must not be allowed to give the information upon which such action hostile to the farmers is predicated.

LETTER FROM REPRESENTATIVE DEMENT.

The following letter from Mr. Dement, Representative of Lee County, was read by the Secretary:

SPRINGFIELD, March 27, 1873.

Messrs. B. B. Light and E. W. Crowell, Oregon, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor allowing me to give an expression of my views on the railroad question, to be submitted by you to the mass convention to be held at Oregon on the 29th inst., was received.

I regret that circumstances prevented my replying in such a manner as I would have been pleased to do, but I can, at least, assure you that this General Assembly will do all willing hearts and skilled minds can do to control railroads in their charges for freight and passenger traffic.

Before this reaches you, I expect, by means of the daily papers, you will have before you the law that the Assembly will pass. I have every confidence that it will be as much in favor of the people as the Supreme Court will sustain.

So far as my personal views are concerned, I can truly say I have no sympathy with cor; orations that announce as a fact well understood among railroad men that there is a war between the railroads and the public. I, as all other citizens, have been aware of this fact by their action for years, and, within the last year, in the Coleman suit, these corporations declare this to be the fact. Under such circumstances, being one of the public, I am not so oblivious to my own interest as to throw my influence in the scale of my enemies.

Heretofore the public has been unorganized, and corporations, by their great wealth, have been able to ride over and ride down individuals and localities with impunity; but, now that they are organized throughout the whole State, and presenting a bold and united front, I can see plainly that before their march corporations must go down and be trampled in the dust.

The time is not far distant when railroads will know it is not for their interest to wage war upon the people, but rather to work in sympathy with them. How they will learn that lesson, I am not able at this time to point out; but this I know: that there is an irrepressible conflict going on between the railroads and the people, and in this country the people must succeed. Yours respectfully,
H. D. DEMENT.

A TARIFF RESOLUTION

was presented, but, after some discussion, laid aside for future action;—the sentiment of the meeting being divided on the subject.

LETTER FROM REPRESENTATIVE MARSH.

The following letter from Mr. Marsh, Representative of Ogle County, was read by the Secretary:

SPRINGFIELD, March 26, 1873.

R. B. Light and E. W. Crowell, Oregon, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 17th inst. is before me, in which you ask my views upon the subject of railroad legislation. In reply I will say that I have full confidence in the ability and integrity of the members of this General Assembly that follow the profession of the law, to draft a bill that will stand the test of the Supreme Court, on the question of unjust discrimination in railroad freights and passenger tariffs; and I am satisfied that such a bill will be passed by this General Assembly, and become a law. But, while the people are anxiously looking to the Legislature for some relief from railroad corporations, I am afraid that they are overlooking one of the most vital points that will tend to bring us cheaper transportation, and that is the high tariff on iron and steel. The interests of the railroads are not antagonistic to those of the farmers, as it is from the farmers that they receive their principal support. If, from high freights, farmers cannot raise grain, the business of railroads would decrease and their interests suffer. That freights are too high, none can deny; but the cost of building and running railroads has also been too high. Instruct the members of the present Administration, for whom a majority of the citizens of Ogle County have been voting for year after year, to so amend the tariff law that railroads can be built and operated cheaper, and thereby enabling more railroads, so that we can have competition, and the reduction of freight and passenger tariffs must certainly follow.

In conclusion, let me say that I shall deem it my duty to vote for all laws that will benefit my constituents, understanding them to be constitutional, and not in the interest of one class of citizens, to the detriment of others, and should it, I am one of the representatives of the people, and shall cast my vote at all times for any measure that will give the greatest benefit to my constituents, regardless of their occupations, whether they are merchants, farmers, laborers, mechanics, or whatever business or profession they may follow. I am in full sympathy with the people upon the subject of cheap transportation, and shall be happy to have you call upon me at any time if your wants in the way of legislation. Hoping to hear from you again, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
P. H. MARSH.

The reading of the letter excited some signs of disapproval, and it was laid upon the table.

At this point, Mr. P. P. Hurd, of Flagg, an untamed orator of the prairies, with a profile like Cape Hatteras, and a general resemblance to the typical Yankee of the stage, obtained the floor, and delivered himself of a wild philippic against THE TRIBUNE. He soon, however, gave place to better men.

A motion to indorse the *Times* because of its recent articles on matters along the Northwestern Railroad, called forth the sneering remark that these articles were probably as reliable as the average contents of that newspaper; to which a sturdy farmer added, by way of codicil, that the people in his neighborhood considered it the champion liar among the journals of the United States.

MORE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were read:

WHEREAS, Mr. E. B. Chamberlain, of the town of Pine Rock, Ogle County, Ill., did, some time in January last, ship by railroad to Lowell, Mass., one car of oats, containing 622 bushels, and 12 barrels of poultry; and

WHEREAS, Said oats were bought at Chana station for 38 cents per bushel, and sold in Lowell for 53 cents, amounting to.....$389.24
Freight, one car.....242.23
$147.01
Cost of oats.....193.24
Balance.....$ 35.22

(Statement in Mr. E. B. Chamberlain's possession, and verified by Wayne & Artz, bankers, Oregon); therefore,

Resolved, by this meeting, That we consider this a ruinous policy to pursue by any railroad corporation toward its patrons, ruinous to the producers, and such as demand the utmost endeavor of every farmer to correct by all the legitimate means in his power.

Resolved, That the meeting here means business.

The resolutions were adopted.

Several other speeches were made of a character similar to the foregoing.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

Mr. Joseph Cort, of Dement, and Mr. John Hill, were appointed delegates to the convention to meet at Springfield next Wednesday.

A motion to instruct them did not prevail.

MASS MEETING JULY 4.

It was decided that the farmers should have a mass meeting in Oregon on the 4th of July.

THE REPORTERS.

were called on for speeches. Almost all of them yielded to the pressure, under protest that such action was non-professional.

The Convention adjourned without day, after taking all necessary steps for organizing a county club.

Farmers' Meeting at Somonauk, Ill.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SOMONAUK, Ill., March 28, 1873.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the farmers of LaSalle and DeKalb Counties met here to-day. Speeches were made by E. W. Lewis, I. S. Farley, and others. They are well organized, and united in their efforts to accomplish the objects set forth in the following resolutions, which were adopted with a will that means business:

Resolved, That our United States Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and are, hereby requested and instructed to use all honorable means to secure a repeal of the duties on lumber, salt, pig iron, iron and steel rails, and on those articles which enter largely into the construction of lake and sea-going vessels and agricultural machinery; and, further, that our State Senators and Legislators use their influence to accomplish the same end.

Resolved, That the farmers of this organization will never give up the struggle until the principle is recognized by railroads, stock-farm, and warehouse monopolies, that the State has the right to exercise the power of controlling them, and all institutions it has created by charter.

NEW YORK.

Further Particulars Concerning the Goodrich Murder — Miscellaneous Local Items.

NEW YORK, March 30.—There is strong reason to believe that Roscoe, the Spaniard, supposed to be in Baltimore, is the murderer of Goodrich. Several statements which have been made regarding the tragedy, are found, however, to be incorrect. It is proved almost beyond doubt that Mrs. Myers was at home with her parents on the night of the murder, and not, as alleged, with Goodrich. She says she met Roscoe on Saturday morning, after the murder. She had read accounts of it in the Friday evening papers, and suspecting Roscoe, accused him, when she met him on Saturday. Since then she alleges she has not seen him.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Commissioner Van Nort has purchased 125 acres on the middle branch of the Croton River, for a new reservoir. Negotiations are pending for several other tracts, the reservoirs being planned to cover about 500 acres, with a storage capacity of 4,000,000,000 gallons.

During the storm yesterday afternoon, three new 3-story brick buildings on Butler street, Brooklyn, were blown down; also, an unfinished four-story brick building on DeGraw street. Considerable damage was done to shipping.

Deputy-Sheriff Judson Jarvis yesterday attached bonds amounting to $17,000, addressed to J. C. Brownell, supposed to be the proceeds of the Bank of England forgeries, after they came into the possession of the receiver from the Post-Office.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A man named Thomas Wilson, residing in Milwaukee, while eating dinner yesterday, swallowed a piece of meat, which lodged in his throat, choking him to death in five minutes.

Yesterday morning the body of a man was found in a box which had been washed ashore near the railroad bridge at Plymouth, Ind., the body being in an advanced state of decomposition, and could not be identified.

A man past middle age, by the name of Charles Burt, was found lying dead, yesterday morning, in the edge of the Wabash & Erie Canal, at Fort Wayne. In his pocket were $63 in money. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that he came to his death by accidental drowning.

A young married disciple of Woodhull, while engaged in the laudable avocation of schoolteacher at Iron Ridge, Wis., has been carrying on a promiscuous flirtation with a number of young ladies. Inducing one of them to elope with him, they spent a day or two at Milwaukee as man and wife. Returning, as was supposed, to secure another victim, he was arrested. The misguided girl is in the hands of the Milwaukee police awaiting the arrival of her father. The young man's name is not known.

CINCINNATI.

The New Metropolitan Police Act.—Political Prospects.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., March 30.—The act of the Legislature on Friday in passing the Metropolitan Police bill for Cincinnati, stirs the cauldron of municipal politics here, and gives the Liberals and Democrats confidence of success in electing their Mayor. The spirit of union manifests itself in the harmonizing of Democrats and Liberals, and the union of all parties in the nomination of the same men for four important offices, two of the municipal, the other two for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Very many ward officers have the support of all three parties. The spirit of independence shows itself chiefly in works. In the multitude of candidates, where the selections of primary elections have not been satisfactory, the people have rebelled and put up independent candidates. Altogether, the present situation in regard to unity and independence are satisfactory.

A certified copy of the Metropolitan Police bill was signed by the Governor and sent to Mayor Davis yesterday. It commits the control of the police to a commission consisting of the Mayor and four men elected from four districts. The Council is to district the city, or, failing to do so before next Saturday, that duty devolves on the Superior Court.

The stir has already begun between the parties to get control of the police by the political construction of districts. The Council meets to-morrow, but the probability is the Council can never agree. Saturday next, the day when, the Council failing, the work of districting goes to the Superior Court, gives no time for nominating Commissioners, as the election occurs on the Monday following; besides, it is not certain that the Superior Court can do the work of districting in one day, as the four districts are required to be equal within a thousand of the population. Meantime, it takes from Davis, the present Mayor, and Republican candidate for re-election, much power in the way of prospective patronage to secure his re-election. Efforts will be made to prevent districting and stave off the effect of the law for at least one year. The law reduces the pay of the police from $3 to $2.50.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

A Train on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Precipitated Down an Embankment—Two Persons Killed and Many Injured.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 30.—An accident, attended with fearful consequences, occurred to-night to the express train over the Rutland & Washington Division of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, due here at 1:40 Sunday morning. It appears that the surface water had undermined the track at a place about one and a half miles south of Shushaun Station, and when the train reached this point, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the track appeared to be all right; but as soon as the locomotive entered the dangerous spot of the track and ties sank, precipitating the locomotive, baggage-car, passenger and sleeping-coaches off the track, and down an embankment. The locomotive went down on the right h

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 29.—The two Houses got through some routine business to-day, a few more than a quorum being in attendance. Every member should be in his seat during the next,—probably the last,—ten days of the session, and it will be criminal for any friend of the River bill to be absent on Thursday, if he has to come on crutches.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Oberly Committee to "investigate" the Governor and Senators held a second confabulation, only two of the members being present. They wondered what they met for, wondered where the other fellows were, wondered if they would find out anything, wondered if they wouldn't go home, and home they went until Monday, when the farce will be continued. It is strange, if a Governor or a Senator cannot approach and advise a high, mighty, and sublime Representative without being "investigated." Mr. Johnson, whose gorge rose on being advised, deserves the sympathy of mankind. So far nothing has been discovered to implicate anybody, even in tendering good advice where it was badly needed.

DOGS.

The dogs were under discussion this morning, when the Agricultural Committee reported a pair of bills, full of deadly intentions to the canine race. The first was to "regulate" dogs, and allow the collection of damages when they indulge their appetites for live mutton. This understood a second reading. The second was to allow any one to kill on sight dogs wandering from home, which was held on the table, by 57 to 57, which was a decided triumph for the dogs.

RAILROADS.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably the resolution offered by Mr. Steward, of McLean, requesting Congress to submit to the people, an amendment to the Constitution declaring railways "public highways, and authorizing Congress to establish and control inter-State or through rates of charges for the transportation of persons and property thereon, and declaring the power of the State Legislatures, respectively, to establish and control local rates. It was made the special order for Tuesday next.

LAKE FRONT.

Senators who have been unfriendly to the repeal of the Lake Front act, are now prophesying that it will pass the Senate with only five or six votes against it, and the case is assuming that healthy complexion. It was read a second time in the Senate without objection to-day. Mr. Palmer is pensive for the motion he made to refer, as it tended to place him in a false attitude, and asseverates his intention to vote for the bill independent of Mr. Fort, who never opened his head to him on the subject, so he says. Mr. Fort states he is there to help the River Improvement bill, and is not in the least interested in the Lake Front. He did speak to Senators on that subject when spoken to, and to defend his vote for it. The more distinguished lobbyists have retired from the field, but are expected to return reinforced. Mr. Jewett had to leave to attend a lawsuit, and Mr. Wall has been commander-in-chief in his absence. The tug of war will occur at an early day. The friends of repeal, having drawn blood at every round, will advance to the end and attack with unabated vigor. The chances of victory are entirely with them just now. The bill in the House providing for investigation was made the special order for Monday afternoon.

A STRAY KILLED.

The bill to reorganize the State Horticultural Society and to provide for three boards in its locality, was up on its second reading, when Mr. Cassedy overhauled the proposition to create new boards, and condemned it as being simply a device to create new officials to feed out of the State Treasury. Being a farmer himself, he felt the opposition to the horticultural steal could come from him with good grace, and the world move to lay it on the table. It did so. His motion carried 49 to 40. Mr. Bradwell moved to reconsider. Mr. Cassedy won 48 to 40, and the bill is exceedingly dead.

THE OLD POST-OFFICE.

The Senate bill permitting the Chicago and United States real estate map was read a second time in the House.

SALARY-PUSHING SALARIES.

The Senate bill permitting Boards of Common Council, in cities, to fix the salary of city officers was read a first time in the House.

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

The Senate concurred in a House resolution appealing to the State House Commissioners to push forward with the State House ready for the Legislature this year, if possible, but next year whether or not. This is an intimation that they propose meeting this year again.

THE SECOND SESSIONAL SALARY GRAB.

The Senate took up the House resolution, condemning the Congressmen from this State for helping themselves to $5,000 out of the Treasury, when it was moved to lay on the table and print. Thereupon, Mr. Stearne moved to amend by striking out all after the word "*resolved*," and inserting the following:

That without regard to politics or party ties, we do most emphatically place the seal of our condemnation upon the action of the Senators and Representatives from this State, who by their own votes increased their own pay to $7,500 per annum, and took a bonus of $5,000 for services already rendered, and further condemn the President of the United States for signing the bill by which they were enabled to realize the increased pay and his own salary increased by $25,000.

The amendment differs from the original resolution by including the President. Both were ordered to be laid on the table, and printed.

THE DISSECTION BILL.

The bill appropriating the unknown dead for the purposes of dissection was ordered to a third reading in the House. The same bill has been in several Legislatures, but never got so far before.

DRAMEN PENSIONS.

Senator Kehoe, who has constituted himself the good angel of disabled firemen, introduced a new bill, supposed to be an improvement on his former production, providing that the fines imposed on misbehaved police and firemen, and fines collected from the keepers of gambling-houses, and houses of ill-fame shall constitute a pension fund for firemen hurt in battling with their merciless enemy.

A DANGEROUS BILL.

The absurdity of supposing that laws made to govern one part of the State are suitable to every other part, will be exemplified next Tuesday, in Chicago, when the voters of the three towns will have to congregate at one place to vote for town officers for the ensuing year. This is all comprehensive bad enough, but it is perfection compared with what could be done under Senate bill 198, for "An act to revise the law in relation to township organization," if it should pass. Article IV. of this precious bill, which came into the Senate indorsed by the Committee of which Senator Waite is Chairman, provides that towns may sue and be sued, which is all right, and may acquire by purchase, gift, or devise, and hold property, both real and personal, for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same,—in short, may go into the real estate business, which is not all right. Fearing that authority would not work sufficient iniquity, another clause provides that the town may make "all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of the powers of the town." The electors present at the annual town meetings,—this meetings to be held on next Tuesday, for instance, which will probably be composed of the rag-tag and bob-tail of the community,—besides these powers already enumerated shall have power "to make all orders for the sale, conveyance, regulation, or use of its corporate property," to adopt measures "for the exercise of their corporate powers," to direct the raising of money by taxation, "for building and repairing roads and bridges," "for prosecuting or defending suits in relation to or against the town;" "*for any other purpose they may deem necessary.*" In short, at a town meeting, attended by ward-politicians, unlimited taxes could be imposed on the entire population. There are enumerated a number of other "purposes" for which taxes might be levied, but the unlimited power given in the foregoing clause embraces everything. Provision is made for special town meetings to complete any mischief left unfinished at the annual town meeting.

The passage of such a law would create a new and irresponsible authority in each of the towns of West, North, and South Chicago, with powers equal to the Common Council. A Board of Aldermen is bad enough, but what would become of the people were they left to the mercy of a town meeting of "bummers," who could impose whatever taxes they pleased? And yet this bill came near passing. It has been reconsidered, but may be reported back at any moment. In that case it is well to understand a few of its iniquities.

COOK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE BONDS.

The following, relative to Cook County bonds, passed both Houses, and only needs the Governor's signature to become laws:

A BILL for an act to amend Sections one (1) and three (3) of an act entitled "An act to enable counties having over 100,000 inhabitants to issue bonds and borrow money for county purposes," approved Feb. 25, 1872.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That Sec. 1 of an act entitled "An act to enable counties having over 100,000 inhabitants to issue bonds and borrow money for county purposes," approved Feb. 25, 1872, be and the same is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows: That the Board of Commissioners of counties containing over 100,000 inhabitants may, in their discretion, by a two-thirds vote, for the purpose of erecting a court-house on the site heretofore used for that purpose, and a jail, and other necessary public buildings for the use of said county, at such points and places as may be selected by said Board, and for the purpose of funding the floating debt of said county, issue the bonds of said county from time to time, as the same may be required, to bear interest, not exceeding 7 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually: *Provided*, that the issuing of said bonds is hereby limited by the constitutional limitation, which limits the amount of indebtedness, including that then existing, to 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property in the county, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, the principal and interest of said bonds to be made payable at such time or times, not exceeding twenty years from the date thereof, and at such place or places as such Board shall designate. And the said Board may authorize said bonds to be sold from time to time, at not less than their par value, and by a two-thirds vote of said Board they may be sold at less than par; the proceeds thereof to be paid into the County Treasury, to be used as required for the purposes aforesaid: *Provided*, no bonds shall be issued or sold under the provisions hereof, after six years from the time when this act shall take effect.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That Sec. 3 of an act entitled "An act to enable counties having over one hundred thousand inhabitants to issue bonds and borrow money for county purposes," approved Feb. 25, 1872, be and the same is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows, to-wit: In case said Board of Commissioners shall issue and sell the bonds of said county, in pursuance thereof, they shall from time to time, as the same may be required, cause taxes to be levied upon the taxable property within the limits of said county, for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds as the same shall become due and payable,—which taxes shall be collected as other county taxes, and, when collected, shall be applied to the payment of said principal and interest. In case, however, the County Board shall be of the opinion that the tax of 5 cents on the $100 valuation, authorized by the Constitution, is inadequate for county purposes, and to provide for the payment of the interest of said bonds, and to discharge the principal within twenty years, or any portion of said bonds that may be issued, they shall have power to provide for such interest and principal by assessing a greater tax upon the valuation when authorized by a vote of the people of the county. In such case the County Board shall, prior to the issue of such bonds, adopt a resolution setting forth substantially the purpose for which said bonds are proposed to be issued, together with the fact that an additional rate of taxation is necessary, and the probable rate required per annum in excess of seventy-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, for a period of years not exceeding twenty, and that the question of assessing the additional rate shall be submitted to a vote of the people of the county at the next election thereafter to be held for the election of county officers. Such question shall be submitted to such vote at the next election for county officers held after the adoption of such resolution. It shall be the duty of the County Clerk, in his election notice, to give notice of such submission. The tickets shall be written or printed, on a separate ticket, "For additional tax," or "Against additional tax." And if a majority of the votes cast on the subject are "*for additional tax*," then the said Board shall be authorized, in addition to the rate of 75 cents on the $100 valuation, to levy a rate each year during the period named in such resolution on the $100 valuation for a period not exceeding twenty years from and after the date of such bonds, or the last issue thereof, such rate to be sufficient to pay the interest and principal of such bonds, and shall be extended and collected as other county taxes; and such tax when collected shall be set apart as a fund to pay such interest and principal. The judges of election shall deposit the ballots in a separate box, to be provided by the County Board for that purpose, and the same shall be counted and returns thereof made as in other cases of elections. The returns shall be canvassed in the same manner and by the same persons prescribed by law in cases of county officers.

"EMOTIONAL INSANITY."

The following is the bill relating to "emotional insanity":

A BILL for an act to commit persons to the Hospital for Insaniane, who may have been acquitted of any murder, manslaughter, robbery, arson, rape, larceny, burglary, or other felony, upon the plea and defense of insanity.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That hereafter, whenever any person shall be prosecuted in any of the courts of this State, upon indictment, information, or otherwise, for murder, manslaughter, robbery, arson, rape, larceny, burglary, or other felony, or with assault, or assault and battery, with intent to commit any such felony, or other felony defined by any statute of this State, and shall set up and rely, in defense thereto, the plea and upon a motion by or in behalf, the plea and defense of insanity as a defense to such indictment, information, or other form of prosecution, it shall be the duty of the court, or jury trying such cause, to find specially whether such defendant was or was not insane when the alleged offense was committed; and when the trial of such person shall be by jury, the court shall submit such interrogatories to the jury as may be necessary to require them to answer distinctly whether such defendant was sane or insane when such offense may have been committed; and whether such defendant was insane, or had homicidal or moral insanity, or not; and in case such court or jury shall find such defendant to have been insane when the offense charged was committed, he or she shall be found not guilty.

SEC. 2. Whenever any person shall be acquitted of any charge of murder, manslaughter, robbery, or rape, or assault with intent to commit murder, or to commit such murder, manslaughter, robbery, or rape, by reason of the impulsive, homicidal, or moral insanity of such person, the such person so acquitted shall be committed to the custody of the Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, during his or her natural life. In all other cases contemplated in the first section of this act, the person so acquitted shall be committed to the Hospital for the Insane, and shall remain there for such time, and so much longer as may be necessary to the complete cure of such defendant.

SEC. 3. There being constant danger of injury and evil to society from allowing persons whose reason is feeble provided for to go at large, it is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, and it shall, therefore, take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 29.—The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a. m. President Early in the chair. The roll call showed twenty-six Senators present a quorum.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. PALMER, a petition from the citizens of Lodi Township praying the passage of a law making the office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner elective.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SALARY-GRAB.

The House resolution of condemnation of our Senators and Representatives for voting to increase their salary, and pay themselves a bonus of $5,000 was read.

Mr. STARNE offered an amendment, extending the condemnation to the President, for signing the bill authorizing such increase of salary and bonus. The resolution and amendment were ordered printed.

THE NEW STATE-HOUSE.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution requesting the State-House Commissioners to use all efforts to have the new State-House in a fit condition for occupancy at the next session of the General Assembly.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate advised and consented to the executive nomination of certain persons as notaries public.

Several standing committees presented reports.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. CASTLE—In relation to dogs.

By Mr. KEHOE—Providing a fund for the relief of disabled firemen and their families.

By Mr. FARRELL—Amending the Revenue law.

Several bills were read a second time, and ordered considered by sections.

FIRST READING.

A large number of bills passed a first reading. House bill 339, amending the act concerning Justices and Constables, was, with the amendments, recommended by the Judiciary Committee, considered by sections, and ordered to a third reading.

The House bill to repeal the Lake-Front act, and House bills authorizing towns to prohibit domestic animals running at large, passed a second reading, and were ordered considered by sections.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. PALMER rose to a question of privilege and denied that Congressman Foot had solicited him, or, to his knowledge any one else, to vote or work against the bill repealing the Lake Front act, and denied the reports to that effect made by certain Chicago papers. The Senate refused to adjourn until Tuesday morning, or Monday evening, and at 11.20 a. m.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

DOGS.

The Committee on Agriculture reported favorably House bill 426, relating to dogs, and providing for the collection of damages for sheep killed by them. Also, reported bill 513, providing for the slaying of dogs, with a recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. MOORE (Adams) moved that the bill (513) be laid upon the table. The yeas and nays were ordered. Carried—yeas, 57; nays, 27.

RAILROADS.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported back the resolution asking Congress to submit an amendment to the Constitution declaring all railroads public highways, and regulating through rates, and authorizing States to fix local rates, with a recommendation that it be adopted. It was made the special order for next Thursday.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Committee on Appropriations reported back the Deficiency bill with amendments, which were adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE RAILROAD PROSECUTIONS.

The Judiciary Committee reported bill 532 in relation to the defense of citizens prosecuted by railroad companies, with an amendment, providing that the costs of defense shall be paid out of the Railroad Commission fund,—adopted, and the bill was made the special order for next Friday.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The Committee on Agriculture reported adversely the bill providing that town officers may be elected at elections held in precincts. Tabled.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The Committee on Judicial Department reported a new bill fixing the terms of Circuit Courts under the new law dividing the State into judicial circuits.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The Committee on Claims reported favorably House bill 410, appropriating a sum sufficient to pay the indebtedness of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. Ordered to a second reading.

THE OLD POST-OFFICE.

Senate bill 372, providing for the ceding of property in Chicago to the United States in exchange for the old Post-Office building, was read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Senate bill 25, concerning the reorganization of the State Horticultural Society, was read a second time.

Mr. CASSEDY moved that the bill be laid upon the table. Carried—9 to 40.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table—yeas, 48; nays, 51.

A large number of Senate bills were read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

NO QUORUM.

A vote on the reference of a bill indicating no quorum, a call of the House was ordered, showing 82 members present.

Mr. SHERIDAN asked leave to record his vote in favor of the report of the special Committee on Temperance, made yesterday, against a bill modifying the provisions of the Temperance law.

THE DISSECTION BILL.

House bill 385, authorizing the dissection of deceased paupers and unknown dead by medical students, was read a second time, and Mr. MASSIE offered an amendment providing that notice shall nrst be given to the friends or relatives if any are known. Adopted.

The bill to abolish the Alton City Court was postponed.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The Goodrich Murder—Startling Developments Held in Reserve by the Police—George Francis Train.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 29.—It is now certain that the Spaniard, Pedro, is the man wanted by the Brooklyn police for the assassination of Charles Goodrich, and that the woman Lucette Myers is held only as a witness against him. Pedro was the accepted lover of Lucetta until Goodrich appeared on the scene. Goodrich seems to have been a terrible libertine. Lucette, though far from fascinating beauty, was poor, and did not require much money. She received Goodrich with a favor that excited the jealous rage of Pedro. The two men met in Mrs. Myers' house one night, and Pedro made an attack on Goodrich, who was only saved from a severe beating by the interference of the cause of the trouble. This much Chief of Police Campbell disclosed to the reporters, and Mrs. Myers' parents speak freely of the Spaniard, who visited their daughter very often previous to the tragedy last Thursday night, but they have not seen him since they moved from Stanton street. The girl, Kate Stoddard, whose letters are in possession of the police, was never connected with the murder by them, and they have never attempted her capture. She is now in this city. Goodrich seduced her under promise of marriage nearly four years ago, and by the consolation of O'Brien's sentence, is a horrible murder, committed here last night. Heretofore hanging has been the rule here, and murders have been less frequent.

AID TO OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Vice-President Wilson, it appears, does not propose to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, Colfax, in the matter of turning his back upon his friends. Soon after Colfax was elected he gave out that he intended to make it an inflexible rule never to recommend anyone to the President or the members of the Cabinet for an appointment. Wilson takes a different view of the question, and listens patiently to every appeal. In all cases, where he thinks the party deserving he has not hesitated to use his influence to help him to a position.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

It is generally conceded that Gov. William Pinckney Whyte, the present Governor of Maryland, will succeed Hamilton, the new Senator from that State. The election takes place next Winter.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE POSTAL-CAR TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—There has yet been nothing definitely determined by the Postmaster-General relative to the arrangements of the Government about the postal-car service. The matter will probably be definitely determined upon the return of Superintendent Bangs. The result will be announced on Monday.

MONTANA INDIAN FRAUDS.

William H. Claggett, late Delegate from Montana, has been appointed special counsel of the General Government to investigate the alleged frauds against the Indians in Montana.

CUSTOMS LOCKS.

The Treasury Department has postponed the examination of locks for transportation cars, &c., until May 1.

THE POSTAL CAR-DISPUTE.

In opposition to the statement of the railroad companies, to the effect that none of those who provide cars for railway and post-office uses heretofore, received a dollar more compensation on that account, the Postmaster-General shows, in a letter addressed to the Attorney-General, that in the cases in which the utmost limit of compensation fixed by law had not been reached, the Department paid additional rates, ranging from $10 to $25 per annum, in addition to the rate of this description, running once a day in each direction; that these additional rates have generally been readily, and sometimes eagerly, accepted by the companies.

The Post-Office Appropriation act of the last session allows compensation at rates ranging from $25 to $50 a mile per annum, the postcars running once a day each way, and does away with the restriction whereby, under previous laws, roads receiving the highest rate of pay were prevented from receiving any additional compensation on account of running postal-cars. The Postmaster-General, in his letter, propounds several very important interrogatories. Referring to the companies which have threatened, he says: "If any roads they control, carrying at New York: "The execution of their threat would entail consequences so serious that I feel constrained to inquire whether the Government, in its management of the immense postal interests of the citizens, in whose behalf it acts, can be thus at the mercy of corporations or parties like these, by whom this menace is offered, or whether under the laws declaring all railroads post-roads, and making it the duty of the Post-master-General to provide for the carriage of mails on all post-roads, or under any other law or laws, the Government possesses sufficient power, or can have recourse to suitable means to protect the important interests entrusted to its custody thus imperiled. Will you, therefore, be pleased at the earliest moment practicable, to communicate to me your opinion upon these points, to-wit:

First—If the railroad companies refuse to carry agents in charge thereof for the compensation prescribed by law, has the Government, as represented by the Post-Office Department, the right, and is it its duty, to convey the mails and agents in cars of its own over the said roads?

Second—If the railroad companies offer to carry the mails as freight or baggage, and refuse to provide postal-cars, and carry clerks to distribute the said mails, is it the right of the Government to run cars for the due distribution and delivery of said mails?

Third—Is it not within the exclusive power of the Department to interpret and enforce the law so far as to determine what is right and proper in the way of accommodations and safeguards for the dispatch, transportation, and distribution of mails, and require compliance therewith on the part of the railroad companies?

Fourth—Can the Department make a greater compensation to railroad companies than that prescribed by the act of March 3, 1873?

Fifth—In case the railroad companies refuse to run postal cars as heretofore at the compensation prescribed, advise this Department as to the extent and nature of its powers, under existing legislation, to provide against delay and losses in the inconveniences resulting therefrom.

Sixth—Has Congress the power to confer upon this Department a greater authority and control over the railroads of the country in connection with the postal service than that now possessed? If so, state the extent and scope of legislative power in that direction.

FALSE CENSUS.

Capt. Jockneck, of the Indian Office, was arrested, to-day, on an indictment, found in North Carolina, for alleged making of a false census of the eastern band of Cherokees. He gave bail for trial.

THE FARRAGUT CLAIMS.

Yesterday, in the District Court, the case of the Farragut claims for prize-money for the destruction of rebel vessels in forcing the passage to New Orleans, in which the arbitrators a day or two ago filed their report awarding $268,000, was up. Mr. Corwine, for the Navy Department, moved that the arbitrators file the evidence taken. The judge overruled the motion, and Gen. Butler, for the claimants, moved a decree on the award. To-day the hearing was resumed, and Mr. Corwine filed an exception to the arbitrators' report. The exceptions were overruled, and the court confirmed the award of the arbitrators, and ordered the payment of the money, which was done.

SPONTANEOUS HYDROPHOBIA.

Richard Staples, who lately resumed his residence in Covington, was about four months ago attacked in Chicago by a small dog, but no wound inflicted. On Wednesday last he showed symptoms of hydrophobia. The physicians found no wound, and accepted the statement of the patient that none was inflicted, but concluded, that the case was one of spontaneous hydrophobia. He suffered intensely until yesterday, when he died. During his sickness there was great derangement of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, and after death the body was covered with black spots produced by the non-coagulation of blood.

RAILROAD MAIL-SERVICE.

NEW YORK, March 29.—S. L. M. Barlow states that the Erie Company had refused to join the other roads in the postal-car matter simply to avoid annoying the public, and not because they thought the present compensation just.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the various trunk railroads interested in the postal-car controversy, held here this afternoon, it was decided to continue running postal cars pending the action of the Special Committee on the part of the Senate to report upon the relations of the Post-Office Department with the railroads, and a letter to that effect was sent to the Postmaster-General, on behalf of the various roads. Agent Bangs, of the Post-Office Department, was present, and urged that the appointment of this Committee was evidence that Congress was disposed to deal equitably with the companies.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 28.—The House having failed to pass the bill prescribing that bottles and cases for containing poison be of some specified form, the bill was reconsidered and tabled. It passed the Senate still appropriating $116,400 for completing and furnishing the asylum extension at Kalamazoo, and obtaining supplies for the patients.

The House will adjourn next Friday till the following Tuesday evening. Five minute speeches is the rule hereafter in all debates in the House. The old sesame, Rooms of Beach and Perry, of Oakland, were appointed to fill vacancies on the House Enrolling Committee, caused by the prolonged absence of Messrs. Blackman, of Van Buren, and Collins, of Barry.

LANSING, March 29.—The Senate to-day passed the House bill which provides that it any person shall let any dwelling or house, knowing that the tenant intends to use it as a house of ill-fame, or place of resort for the purpose of prostitution and lewdness, for the purpose of gambling for money or other property, or shall knowingly permit such lessee to use the same for such purpose, or shall receive any rent for any dwelling, or house, room, or apartment, which is used as a house of ill-fame or place of resort for prostitutes, or for the purpose of prostitution, lewdness, or for the purpose of gambling for money or other property, having reasonable cause to believe such house, room, or apartment is used for any such purpose, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating $129,000 for the maintenance of the patients of the Michigan Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo; for certain additions and renewal; for the completion and furnishing of the extension of the asylum.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 29.—A bill passed the House to exempt Pope County from paying the tax of the State for 1872. After several days' discussion, the House passed a bill providing for the leasing of the Penitentiary ten years to the highest and best bidder.

POLITICAL.

Municipal Nominations in Madison, Wis., and Princeton, Ill.—Pennsylvania Republican Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., March 29.—The Republicans of Princeton met in convention to-day, and nominated their township officers. The Liberals meet on Monday evening to make their selection of candidates. The sober second thought is bringing with it a reaction in favor of the renomination of Judge Lawrence for the Supreme Bench, and was an important point during the thirty years' war. In view of the force advancing, the garrison will probably abandon the place.

Since the appointment of Maldonado as commander in Navarre, Dorregary has cut the railroad between Pampeluna and Villoria, blowing up three bridges. Pampeluna is thus likely to become untenable and fall into the hands of the Carlists, who have already seized the stores in the suburbs.

The aim of the Carlists is to move by the Aragon and Legue Rivers, and occupy the line of the Ebro. Vich and Gerona will be flanked by the capture of Borga.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 29.—The occurrence of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, this afternoon, causes great interest. Business is almost entirely neglected. The weather is warm and delightful. The fog has cleared away, and the sun is shining brightly. The crowd congregating to witness the race is reported to be unprecedented. Both shores of the Thames are crowded with people from Putney to Mortlake. The bridges crossing the Thames are packed. Lights and dark blue ribbons, the colors of the rowers, on bridge and Oxford crews, are displayed at all quarters. The dark blue is the favorite. Almost every person wears a light or dark blue rosette The crowd is the largest ever congregated to view a like contest. The Prince of Wales and his children are on the umpire's boat.

The race took place over the usual Thames course.

The start was effected at 31 minutes past 2 o'clock. The Cambridge crew took the lead immediately, at a very rapid stroke, and were a fair distance ahead of their competitors to Bishop's Creek, three furlongs from the starting-point. Here the Oxfords spurted vigorously, and drew up, passing the Cantabs at the soap-works, and were three and one furlongs from the aqueduct bridge. The steady stroke of the Cantabs soon after began to tell on their opponents, and in a few moments the Cambridge boat resumed the lead. The race was practically over at Carny reach, the Cambridge crew thereafter maintaining the lead and winning easily by three lengths.

The Oxford crew rowed from 39 to 43 strokes a minute, and the Cantabs from 38 to 42 strokes. The time of the race was 20 minutes and 35 seconds.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 29.—The *North German Gazette* (official) retracts the article published some time since, ridiculing the inaugural address of President Grant. The *Gazette* says the full text of the address differs from the telegraphic summary. For that reason the journal is led to considerably modify its views.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 29.—Reports received here from the Northwest represent that the promises made by Lieut.-Gov. Archibald to the Indians are as yet unfilled, and that this is the cause of the threatening hostile demonstration.

MONTREAL, March 29.—The report of the Chief of Police represents the force entirely inadequate to the requirements of the city, and that it is a matter of surprise that the citizens are so well protected with so scanty a force.

TORONTO, March 29.—The Ontario Legislature was prorogued to-day by Lieut.-Gov. Howland with all the ceremony usual on such occasions. Of 2,323 bills introduced, 154 have become law.

The Orange Incorporation bill was reserved for the sanction of the Governor-General.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A special from Havana, dated the 26th, says that advices from Remedios report the desertion of a portion of the Cadiz battalion from the Spanish colors to the insurgents. In a recent engagement on the other side of Rio Cauto, between Agramonte and Spanish forces, the former took sixty prisoners and shot 59 of them. One was spared and sent back with a message to the Spaniards, informing them that, monarchists or republicans, they acted with inhumanity to the insurgents, and that, therefore, the insurgents would give no quarter. Agramonte recently returned Colonel Prucunell and several other prisoners to Puerto Principe. Nevertheless, Rubalcaba was executed in the latter city. Another version reports that Agramonte sent Prucunell and others in exchange for the insurgent chief Emilio Luaces, who had been captured by the Spanish troops, but his capture was not made public.

A special from Key West, Fla., says that it is surmised among the Cubans that the removal of Gen. Caballas, commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba, was made because of his threat to shoot Kelly, correspondent.

The Erie Investigation.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The testimony of Mr. Mane, at the Erie legislative investigation, yesterday, and which was not reported until to-day, did not contain any matters especially new. Lane, it seems, stated nothing about money being paid to effect legislation. At the time of the proposed change in the Board, he made the point that Gould should not be removed therefrom. While his negotiations were in progress, he learned of a movement, headed by Sickles. He received $67,500 at the time of the revolution, but his arrangement was that he should receive $100,000 counsel fees during the year. Mr. Barlow was to make him at least $250,000 in other enterprises. In the list of Directors submitted by him were the names of O'Doherty and Gardiner, but to these Sickles objected. These gentlemen were then given $25,000 each for having their names left off. When O'Doherty was in Europe, he sought to prevent the negotiation of the bonds in the hands of Bischoffscheim & Co., and he (Lane) was advised by a London barrister to take criminal action against him for blackmailing. He (Lane) was told that Sickles received $20,000 from Bischoffscheim, but McHenry had told him he demanded $100,000.

Beach, counsel for O'Doherty, undertook to ask questions, but, being interrupted, left.

President Watson testified, at the sitting today, that dividends were declared after the conviction that the earnings justified them. He directed the payment of the $30,000 claim by Vanderbilt to be withheld until verified. Erie was to pay the Atlantic & Great Western Road for extending the tracks to the new oil point on the Allegheny River. He heard that McHenry and Barlow held stock in that road. [Mr. Berlow—"I have not a cent in the road. No Atlantic & Great Western had a claim against the Erie for $1,200,000. The par value of the stock outstanding is $36,000,000.

Adjourned.

Abingdon (Ill.) College.

ABINGDON, Ill., March 29.—Our city was last night in a high state of rejoicing over the success of the effort to pay the indebtedness of Abingdon College. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees and friends of the College, on the 18th of last month, the indebtedness was found to be more than $17,000. The issue was presented, "Shall Abingdon College be paid off by its friends, or sold out by its creditors?" It was resolved to pay it out, without paying an agent to beg funds, and to-night witnessed the consummation of the work. At 8 o'clock p. m., the Stars and Stripes were displayed from the top of the stately tower which forms part of the college building, and which is visible for miles. At nightfall every window from basement to belfry was illuminated, presenting a grand spectacle. The spacious hall was packed with eager friends of the college, anxious to hear the report of the Finance Committee. After the applause which greeted their appearance had subsided, their report was read, showing that the sum required had been raised and $1,500 in excess. The College Glee Club gave "There's No Such Word as Fail," which was followed by short speeches by President Butler, Prof. Thompson, and others, and after hearty congratulations had been indulged in, resolutions of thanks were offered, and a farewell song prayer, and shaking hands all around, everybody rejoicing that Abingdon can truly boast a vigorous rising college free from debt.

Railroad Accidents.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—The southern bound passenger train on the Northern Central Railroad, due here at 9 this morning, arrived an hour behind time, owing to detention by a serious collision which occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock last night, at Liverpool station, about 28 miles above Harrisburg, where also the road makes a sharp curve among the mountains. Two freight trains met at this point on the same track, when a fearful collision took place. Both engines were shattered, and the cars came crashing into one another in the general wreck. The fire in the furnaces of the engines scattered and was quickly communicated to the ruins, and very soon some twenty cars, with their contents, including spirits and other combustible merchandize, were wrapped in flames and consumed. A fireman, belonging to Duncannon, Pa., and another man, names unknown, were burned to death.

BOSTON, March 29.—George W. Abbott, proprietor of the Randolph *Express*, was accidentally thrown from a train at Braintree, yesterday afternoon, and killed.

The Sioux in Wyoming.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Indian Agent Daniels writes to the Department, under date of March 2d, from Red Cloud Agency, Wyoming Territory, as follows:

I would respectfully inform the Department that Le Antelope, one of the hostile chiefs of Minneconyon's band of Sioux, with seventy-five lodges, is reported to have just gone into camp on White River, with the Sioux of this agency; also, that "Sitting Bull," "No Neck," and "Four Horns," chiefs of Unchapa band of hostile Sioux, are in camp at Bear Butte, four days' march from here, on their way to this place. "Sitting Bull" and his party remained there to hear from these Indians. I have sent them tobacco and clothes, asking them to come in, and assuring them of the good will of the Government. It seems advisable that steps be taken to secure the friendship of these people, considering their importance in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Japanese Minister Mori sailed for Liverpool yesterday.

Permits have been issued by the Boston authorities for 163 buildings in the burnt district since the fire. When the building acts are amended, this number will be doubled.

John and Andrew Scott, recently arrested in Boston on the charge of fraud, made by cable from Edinburgh, have been released, the Extradition Treaty not covering the case.

William C. Rogers was arrested at Cairo, Ill., on Friday night, having in his possession three trunks, ready-made. They were supposed to have been stolen at Memphis. He claims that he belongs to the Cincinnati detective police.

A Baltimore special says that a compromise has been effected in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church case. The Rev. Mr. Dashiell is to remain but six months, and tomorrow he will preach for the first time.

David Johnson was arrested at Mound City, on Friday, charged with incendiarism connected with the late Douglasville Cooperage Factory, which narrowly escaped destruction. It is said that the evidence against him is conclusive.

The steamer Clinton, of the Keokuk & Northern Line, a new packet company, arrived at Dubuque from St. Louis yesterday morning. She is the first boat of the season, and heralds the opening of navigation two weeks earlier than last year.

Charles J. Cloak, of Philadelphia, charged with the murder of his wife, was before the court yesterday on a habeas corpus plea of insanity. The court declined to listen to the evidence, and remanded the prisoner for trial without bail.

A private letter from Liverpool, to the editor of the Madison, Wis., *State Journal*, says that Horace Rublee, formerly of that paper, United States Minister to Switzerland, is coming to this country, on a leave of absence, in the latter part of April.

A. C. Stillwell and D. L. O'Connell, both well-known citizens of Little Rock, Ark., got into a personal difficulty on Friday night, in which the latter was shot by the former, and it is thought mortally wounded in the throat.

The wife of the Presiding Elder, the Rev. W. C. Willing, of Joliet, and sister of the Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Chicago, has been preaching revival sermons at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Peru during the last eight days, and is said to be eloquent and effective.

The Business Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society is in session in Grand Rapids. Arrangements for a grand military parade during the next State Fair were set on foot. All the railroads in the State, except two, have agreed to give the Society the advantage of the customary half-fare rates.

The Milwaukee *Daily Sentinel* will appear this morning, for the first time as a Sunday paper. It has recently assumed the quarto form, and has been otherwise improved and popularized. The Sunday edition of the paper has been in contemplation for some time, and its success prospects are very flattering.

Bureau County (Ill.) has just made her second contribution to the State Prison at Joliet for this term of the Circuit Court. The first was one Hiram D. Barney, for shooting with intention to kill Thomas Lowther, of Sheffield, in that county, sentenced to 5 years. Whisky and a woman were at the bottom of the trouble. The second was one Macus, a boy of 19 years, sent up one year for stealing $90 of a Mr. Hardnut.

Prize Fight.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 29.—A prize fight occurred near here, to-day, between Jack Madden, of St. Louis, and Billy Ward, of Chicago. Seven rounds were fought, when Billy Ward was declared the winner.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 29.—The court-martial sitting at Versailles has sentenced M. Felix Pyat, ex-Communist, to death in *contumaciam*.

In the Assembly to-day there was an exalted debate over Prince Napoleon's petition praying for the restoration of his rights as a citizen, and remonstrating against his illegal expulsion from France.

Minister Dufaure, on the part of the Government, refused to accept the special committee's report on the subject, which was conservative in character, and by implication censured the Government. He argued that the Bonaparte Princes rejected the decree which abol

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Investigation.

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CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Eloquent and Sensible Discourse by the Rev. Dr. Ryder.

Does Hanging Qualify a Murderer for Heaven?

If It is a Means of Grace, The More of It the Better.

How the Condemned Should be Treated.

The Material Idea of Heaven and Hell.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder, pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church, preached a practical and sensible sermon yesterday morning on Capital Punishment. The large congregation which listened to it, doubtless possessed views similar to those of the learned divine, and they were not backward in expressing their sentiments when dismissed. The reverend gentleman took as his text:

Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me. 139 *Psalm*; 7, 8, 9, 10.

THE SERMON.

The discourse is given in full below. He said: One is surely acting in harmony with the spirit of the Gospel when he interests himself in the welfare of the criminal classes. No man can be so low as to be entirely shut out from human sympathy. It matters not of what offense against the law one may be guilty, he is to be treated as a human being, and to be subjected to no needless torture. God's mercy is extended to the vilest; His grace is free to all. So should man's sympathy be; and we ought all to be actuated by a desire to do the worst of our race as much good as we conveniently can. I do not hold, therefore, that a man should be suffered to go to the gallows, as if by the act of murder he had shut himself out from all human regard.

By common consent, the civilization of our time has pronounced against many of the forms of torture formerly employed to deprive one of his life,—such as quartering a man, burning him in the use of green wood, pouring heated lead and oil into his ears and eyes. All such instruments of death are utterly set aside as inhuman, and, even when we employ hanging, we demand of the Sheriff that he shall apply that penalty without needless torture. This much I say on the side of humanity.

And I think, also, that one is acting in the name of religion who seeks to offer to the culprit the benefits of religion, and, as far as possible, bring him into a proper temper to enter the eternal world. Far be it from me to condemn the efforts of clergymen in this behalf. I commend them for it. But this sympathy which is offered to the criminals, especially those of a particular class, may be injudiciously expressed, and so harmful to the public morals; as may be also the efforts to promote the spiritual welfare of the criminal, and so injurious to the cause of religion. Under the former head I place all attempts to pardon criminals out of regard for them or for their families, or on the ground that the penalty is severe. I condemn all such interposition in behalf of criminals as that employed by Dr. Tyng, of New York, in the case of Foster. It is no matter whether Foster went to Dr. Tyng's church or not. It is no matter whether he belonged to a respectable family or not. It is not, at all pertinent to the case that his family were the friends of the pastor, and the pastor wished to be the friend of the family. The simple fact in the case is that the man Foster was notoriously guilty of murder, and, being so, deserved the penalty of the law. It is mistaken compassion and mistaken sympathy that leads a clergyman to try to save from the gallows a man clearly guilty of murder, who may happen to belong to a family in whose welfare he is interested. On the other hand, we are not to seek to save one from the just condemnation of the law, because, in our judgment, the penalty of the law is needlessly severe. Because some of you may believe that imprisonment for life is a proper penalty for murder, and not hanging, you are not therefore to oppose the execution of the law so long as hanging is the penalty; but rather remember that your judgment with regard to what ought to be the penalty is not to interfere with the just execution of the law, so long as hanging is the penalty. The like is true in the case of a recent murderer in this city, and in the case of almost every murderer there is an earnest effort made to save the man from his just deserts. Petitions are signed by benevolent Christian men and women, well-disposed, as the papers. I think all such attempts, unless there is some reason for it outside of sympathy, outside of one's objection to the death penalty, outside of the fact that it is a terrible thing to take a man's life in that way, are hurtful to the public morals, and ought not to be encouraged. This injudicious attempt to get murderers pardoned is right well quoted, I see, latterly, in favor of capital punishment; and I am frank to say that unless you regulate the pardoning power, hanging seems to be the only sure penalty,—and that is not very sure,—not because as some of our preachers say God said to Noah, "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," but because the safety of society requires it. God also said to Noah (and he said it before he said the other; in the record it stands two or three verses before), "But flesh with the life thereof, which the blood thereof, shall ye not eat." But as most persons, including clergymen, consider animal food necessary to the health, they leave this command to Noah unenforced. But one is just as authoritative as the other, and neither has any more to do with our time than a communication that may have been made to the antediluvians.

Personally, I prefer, if I could have everything as I would wish it, imprisonment for life to the death penalty. But, if a man condemned for murder is to be pardoned and set at liberty in the community again, whatever may be my personal preference, I am obliged to place myself on the side of those who defend capital punishment. The dignity and majesty of the law must be maintained. That is a fundamental proposition. No matter what I may like or dislike, the law must be upheld, for we are all of us dependent upon the enforcement of law, and nothing is reprehensible unless the criminal laws are made to understand that the law means what it says, and must be respected. The penalties of law should not, therefore, be set aside to please an individual, for the welfare of millions should never be jeopardized to gratify a few. I, and the persons of my household, and the members of my church, may wish to save some one from the gallows, but shall I and they be gratified to the detriment of the whole community?

The exercise of the pardoning power in some cases seems necessary; but, after the courts have pronounced against a criminal the penalty of death, it ought not to be competent for the Governor to set aside the verdict, unless facts which are developed subsequent to the trial justify it. The criminal, as a criminal, deserves no sympathy; pity, but not sympathy. The wrong-doer has a claim upon our humanity, but not the wrong-doing. And I am satisfied that sometimes sympathy is exercised in this connection so indiscriminately that it really aids and abets crime.

But this leads me to the next topic—the injudicious application of religion to the criminal. It is not for me, Christian friends, to limit the divine mercy. That forgiveness in any way lessens or removes the punishment, I do not stand here to say; but it is clear that, in the providence of God, forgiveness is mainly applied to the sin rather than to the punishment, and that Christ did not come into this world so much to take away punishment due to mankind for their sins as he did to take away the sinfulness of man. And it is also clear that the only effect of such gallows specimens as we have had of late in this city and in other cities is to lessen the enormity of sinfulness and to take away something of the sanctity of religion. The more I think about these things the more they distress me,—the more I am satisfied that, as the case now stands, the criminal classes are not affected favorably by these hanging spectacles.

I want first of all, now to call your attention briefly, and yet with due respect to those from whom I differ theologically, to the theological errors involved in all this. About every man who has been hung within my remembrance, has been, subsequent to the commission of the crime, and ordinarily a day or two days before, made ready for the eternal world; and the announcement has been given through the press, and frequently by the criminal himself when he stands upon the very verge of eternity—"I have made my peace with God; I am on the Lord's side; I am going straight to Heaven." I do not say these men are not sincere, but I say, when a clergyman takes hold of a case of that kind he has a case to make out; and when a man is taken hold of, it seems to be for his interest to yield to the appeal. That there is any deception practised in the case, of course I say nothing about, one way or the other; but it looks so much like a business transaction that, if applied to anything *but* religion, I should call it a "sham." To me it is psychologically impossible for a man who has been sinful, corrupt, wicked all his life, an hour, or two hours, or a day, or two days before he dies, to be made ready to enter the eternal world and to rise up into grandeur and perfectness of a saintly man. I concede that the *worst* criminal may repent, and be sincere in his repentance; I consider that the last moment before he goes out of the world he may ejaculate those sentences which it is pleasant for us to hear; but to carry the idea to the community that a man, by anything done for him, or by him, in that short time, takes rank with the angels in glory, is to use not only absurd, but to my mind, is making little less than a mockery of religion. Let me relate to you a brief incident. A brother who has been at my house during the past week, told me of the following circumstance that came within his own personal observation. In the city where he preaches, a good man, while in the performance of his ordinary business was shot and instantly killed. He was not the person the murderer intended to kill, but was mistaken for the individual the murderer wanted to dispose of. The murdered man attended the Universalist Church, and was a correct and exemplary person of good standing in the community. My friend, after the murderer had had his trial and been condemned, a day or two before his execution, called upon him in his cell. He asked him how he felt with regard to the fate before him, and he said, "I am all right. I have made my peace with God. I am all ready to die. I expect to be in Heaven in forty-eight hours." "Well," said the clergyman, "what do you think is the condition of the man you killed?" Said he, "That bothers me a good deal. I have been thinking about that since I was converted; how it will seem for me when I get to Heaven, to look down upon him in hell." "What makes you think he is in hell?" "Why, because I shot him so quickly he hadn't a chance to repent. Just as quick as the pistol went off he fell, and couldn't think about it."

Here you have emotional piety set over against solid character. Now all know which is the higher; you all know which society rests on; you all know which is best in your sons, in your daughters, in business men, in citizens generally,—a wild impulse of religion or solid morality ingrained into the very fibre of one's manhood. And yet emotional piety takes a man to Heaven (and so little of it that I think it is mostly froth), and solid character lets him down the other way. Now, mark you, I recommend and plead for emotional piety. Better that a man should show a religious interest, as did Nicodemus at the burial of his Lord, than not at all. Better for the wayward son to say, the last hour before he dies, "Father, I renounce this wicked living of mine; I ask your pardon for the wrong done." There is comfort in that; but when you come to say that the prodigal son deserves more at the hands of his God than the son who had lived faithfully, and nobly, and generously all the while, you utterly pervert the New Testament. In the parable of the Prodigal Son, the father shows his gratitude by many expressive acts that the wayward son has come home, but do you think he put that son in his affection and confidence above that one who had served him faithfully by him and been dutiful all the while?

Furthermore, such spectacles as I am considering, as educational influences, are mischievous. As if a man should say, "Well, now, if I murder another I shall probably be hung. So far as human law is concerned, I shall have to suffer the penalty, but so far as the divine law is concerned, I know how to get rid of that. I can manage that part. I can live forty and nine years in sin, and wipe away the consequences, but I cannot do anything against man's law without in all probability being arrested. These detectives are so terribly searching in their inquiries that it is pretty hard to get rid of them; but so far as God is concerned, I know how to elude His law, and shirk the penalty of it. I am not troubled about that." Now, I contend that everything of that kind is demoralizing. It is not giving a man his deserts. I maintain that the conviction ought to rest upon your heart and mine that, if we go through the world in opposition to God, He will hold us answerable for those things, not only while we live, but after we pass out of this body as well; and that the character ingrained into the human organization cannot be wiped out by any ejaculatory sentences uttered at any time.

I am reminded here of what Jesus said to the thief on the cross. It seems, in the judgment of many, to stand in opposition to what I am teaching. In reference to what our Lord said to the man who was crucified by His side, there are two facts to be stated:

First—It is confessedly difficult to determine how much the robber understood about the mission of Christ. For it hardly seems probable that he understood that Christ had set up a spiritual kingdom when His disciples supposed He was setting up a material kingdom. If the Apostles, when they found our Lord was crucified, supposing His work had come to an end, went their way, it is not likely that this criminal understood much about Christ's spiritual kingdom.

Second—Precisely what is meant by the word "Paradise" is not clear, and perhaps never can be now. Some individuals say it means "State of the dead," as if our Lord meant to say, "You ask me to remember you when I come into my Kingdom. Why, this day both of us are to be in the state of the dead, and, therefore, what can you expect in my Kingdom? Others understand it to include something more that the state of the dead—to include what the Greeks meant by the word Elipium." In view of all the facts, it seems to me that our Lord referred to the spiritual world into which they were both soon to pass, and that He meant in some way to speak approvingly of the condition of the penitent thief in connection with that reference. But, as already said, the precise meaning is it difficult to affirm. There is, however, no reason to suppose that our Lord meant to say, "This day you will be a perfect human being; this day you will be an angel of light; or this day you will be with me in Heaven;" because that is contradictory of what our Lord says subsequently. For, after His resurrection, when Mary met Him in the garden, near the tomb in which His body had been placed, as recorded in the 17th verse of the 20th chapter of of John, we are told that Jesus said to Mary, when she addressed Him: "Touch me not; for I am not yet ascended to my Father." This was the third day after the crucifixion. Jesus, therefore, could not have meant that the repentant robber would be that day with Him in Heaven, because what our Lord afterwards says of himself shows that He Himself had not been there. His reference probably was to the spiritual realm.

I do not wish, Christian friends, in what I say in opposition to the material conception with which this whole subject is shrouded, to discourage any individual in connection with any church from laboring earnestly in behalf of the conversion and restoration of the criminal classes, but I beg that they so conduct their affairs that their efforts shall not be detrimental to the cause of religion, and so that these gallows speeches, in the estimation of many right-minded and law-obeying citizens, shall not seem a burlesque on religion. For, if the gallows can thus be made a means of grace; if almost every one who goes out of the world by hanging goes straight to glory, and would hardly get there but by that process, it might be well for us to consider whether it would not be useful to employ hanging as a means of grace on very many other occasions. I do not know but it would be well to apply it to some of our Aldermen and members of the Board of Trade, and directors of insurance companies, and Congressmen; and now and then a minister, and a merchant, and so on all the way through, thus making their salvation sure. If a bad man commits a murder the matter of his future destiny seems to be quite sure. Oh! brethren, that is not the Gospel. Christ in His word does not talk to the human heart in that way. It is the old material conception of things, that has come down into the age, and still lingers among the people. In many of our leading churches, or what we call orthodox, to-day, there are taught the most excellent, valuable spiritual doctrines, and the religion of the New Testament is interpreted in the light of the age but among the common people that old, material idea of Heaven as a locality, and of hell as a locality and place of torment, and, for aught I know, of liquid fire and brimstone, still lingers. Some of you remember that a fortnight ago to-day I referred to this general subject. At the close of my sermon, there came up to this desk a young man, and he said to me, "I am not accustomed to hearing Universalist preaching, so I would like to ask you a question." "Talk on, my young friend," said I, "There are only two places spoken of in the Bible after death into which the dead go; one is heaven and the other is hell. Now, if the murderer don't go to heaven, must he not go to the other place?" That seems logical, does it not? What is the root error? It is that there is no *place* in the universe that deserves to be called heaven; and there is no *place* in the universe that deserves to be called hell. Heaven is a *state* and a condition; hell is a state and a condition, and no place at all. It is the old material conception of a beautiful garden, with running streams, or a great city with golden streets fixed up grandly, and people are going up there, and they are going to knock at the gates, and the gates are to be opened, and they are to walk in and live in fine houses. That is the idea still prevailing with the less intelligent portion of our community. The right view is, the good man is in heaven to-day, and all the heaven there is for him of which we have any knowledge. The bad man is in hell to-day, and he will be in hell so long as he remains a bad man. Heaven is a state. And good men, truth-seeking and God-fearing people, are in that state. They are known by many names, and live in many lands, but they are united by a common bond in their devotion to the good and true. Put away, therefore, this idea of locality, and remember that heaven is a condition—a state, not a locality, as if men and women are to be separated from each other by a sort of isothermal line, as if on one side is Illinois and on the other is Minnesota; as if a kind of Mississippi River is to separate heaven from hell. It is the old Jewish conception of the end of the world that has worked its way down to our time, and the old pagan conception corrupted even by grosser, moral, Christian ideas. It is time the religion of Christ were free of these errors.

"And now, Christian friends, all that remains for me to say this morning is that the language of our text is applicable to us all—to the criminal classes, to all conditions and phases of society. "Whither shall I go from Thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from Thy presence? If I ascend up into Heaven, God is there; if I make my bed in hell, behold, God is there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall Thy hand lead me, and Thy right hand shall hold me." God is everywhere present. We are judged according to our deserts. Character is that which we all ought to strive to obtain. It is our privilege to enjoy what I have called emotional piety; but it is a great deal more important for us to have substantial character than to have that

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—The Farmers' Movement: Farmers' Conventions at Oregon, Ogle County, and Somonauk, DeKalb County; Letters from Representatives Dement and Marsh—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SECOND PAGE—Saturday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly—New York, Washington, and Foreign News.

THIRD PAGE—Capital Punishment: Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Ryder—The New Court-House [communication]—Decoration Day—The LaCrosse Bridge Bill in the Wisconsin Legislature—Railroad Time-Table —Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Springfield Convention; The Tax on Exports; A Dreadful Affair; Current News Paragraphs.

FIFTH PAGE—The Farm and Garden—A Perilous Situation—A Word with a Busy Body—Manufactures: An Exhibit from the Census Report—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Courts—Street-Car Ruffianism—Small Advertisements: Real Estate—For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Washington Letter—Springfield Letter—City in Brief—Personal Items—Suburban News Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of McKee Rankin. "Rip Van Winkle."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Article 47."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fate."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Clara. "Sunlight."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "Julius Sneezer."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORdinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,220,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 3,037 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, March 31, 1873.

The Republic was declared for by a meeting of English workingmen at Sheffield, Saturday.

The proposal that through railroad traffic should be put under Federal care, is approved by the Committee, in the Legislature, on Federal Relations. They report in favor of the bill asking Congress to put to vote an amendment to the Constitution, making railroads public highways, and empowering Congress to fix through rates, and the State Legislatures to fix local rates.

A vote of censure against the Congressmen form this State who voted for the salary steal was passed some time ago by the House, and, Saturday, came before the Senate. An amendment was offered to the House resolution, subjecting the President to the same rebuke as the Congressmen, but nothing was done with either resolution or amendment beyond ordering them to be printed.

Postmaster-General Creswell asks the Attorney-General whether the Government has not the right to protect the postal interests of the country against the course threatened by the railroads, who, although they have yielded for the moment, may renew their menace in the future. He put six questions to the Attorney-General, the substance of which is, whether the Government may not run postal-cars of its own, when the railroads refuse to do so; and, if not, what the Post-Office can do in such a crisis to save the immense postal interests of the country from ruinous confusion?

From the first, the isolated and hostile spirit of the Spanish army has been dreaded as one of the greatest obstacles to the success of the Republic. How well founded these fears have been is seen in the failure of the attempt to rescue Berga from the Carlists, on account of the desertions and demoralization of the governmental troops. The same disorder is spoiling the rest of the army. Otherwise, Spanish news continues an anarchic picture of revolts, pillage, lynch law, and fruitless conscriptions. A new element of distress is added in the statement that the Spanish Treasury and Republican credit are at a low ebb.

In copying from the New York *Staats-Zeitung* a list of American railway securities that had been negotiated in Germany, which are now quoted on the Frankfort Exchange at from one-quarter to one-half of what they were sold for, THE TRIBUNE mentioned the fact that the German bondholders in the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Road had surrendered one-half their bonds in the hope of getting the interest on the other half, and added: "And they are now disappointed even in this." The latter part of the statement proves to be incorrect. The Company has so far paid the interest on the remaining half of the bonds, and recently paid the February coupons.

Some days ago the Wall street dispatch to THE TRIBUNE, mentioned that the present managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company had sold out their stock some time since at about 70 cents, having carried it since it was worth only 55 or 60 cents. It was further stated that the Vanderbilt party had bought and run the stock up to 85 cents (it was 86¼ cents on Saturday), that the present managers declined to buy back at that figure, and would consequently retire at the expiration of their present term of office, and had already made arrangements to take charge of the various opposition telegraph lines consolidated. This statement is confirmed in the money article of the *Nation*. The consolidation of the opposition lines is said to have actually occurred, and if their management shall be undertaken by Mr. Orton and the experienced Managers of the Western Union, the result will be a lasting and formidable competition. The public are to be congratulated on this condition of things, if it be true. The result will be active competition, lower rates for messages, and a wider extension of telegraph facilities.

The Chicago produce markets were less active on Saturday, except in provisions, and steadier. Mess pork was active and strong, advancing 50@60c per brl, and closing at $15.40 cash, and $15.65 seller May. Lard was quiet and unchanged at $8.05@8.10 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.20 seller May. Meats were active and ½c higher, at 5¾@6c for shoulders, 7¼@7⅝c for short ribs, 7⅞@8c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and unchanged at 86½@87c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and nominal at 16c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was quiet and ½c lower, closing at $1.18¾@1.19 cash, and $1.22⅝ seller May. Corn was quiet but a shade stronger, closing at 30⅝@33c cash, and 34½c seller May. Oats were quiet and steady, closing at 25½@26¾c cash, and 28⅝c seller May. Rye was quiet and firm at 64½@66c. Barley was dull and 2@3c lower, closing at 74½c for regular No. 2, or seller April. Live hogs were active at a further advance, prices going to $5.20@5.65. The cattle and sheep markets were moderately active and steady.

The conflict between certain Eastern railroad companies and the Postmaster-General, with reference to increased compensation for transporting the mails in post-office cars, has lulled somewhat, but there is no guarantee that it may not break out again. It certainly cannot be deferred later than the next meeting of Congress. The Postmaster-General, in informing these roads that the compensation for mail service is fixed by law, and that he cannot change the rates prescribed by Congress, has stated his ultimatum. He can do nothing further until Congress meets, when he may ask for more power to control the railroads. For the present, the railroads have informed Postal-Superintendent Banga, who has been in consultation with them in New York, that they will not refuse to run postal cars. They will carry the mails as before, but will appeal to Senator Windom and the Postal Committee for a report favorable to the justice of their demands. They will also press their claims upon the next Congress, which they hope will date back their increased compensation as it did its own extra pay.

THE SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION.

On Wednesday next, one of the most important gatherings which have ever assembled in Illinois will me t at Springfield. This gathering will be composed of members of the State Farmers' Association, and representatives of the clubs and granges in every part of the State, who will meet together in the State Capital, to consult upon questions of the day which vitally concern them, and unite themselves more closely together for self-protection against the exactions of monopolies, which are devouring their substance. The gravity of the situation justifies this meeting. The primary object of this Convention is to urge upon the Legislature promptness and dispatch in perfecting measures of relief. This, however, is hardly necessary. The Legislature, which embraces many farmers in its organization, appreciates the importance of the situation, and, on the very day upon which the Farmers' Association meets, will have under consideration the various bills which are intended to meet the case. It is making as rapid progress as could be expected. Hasty action in such an important matter as this is to be deprecated. It might only benefit nobody and do the farmers serious harm, in putting off still further the remedy for the evils of which they complain. They have no reason to doubt that the Legislature will devote itself to this important matter with due promptness and energy.

The little cloud which was no bigger than a man's hand, a few months ago, has now assumed large proportions. The farmers of Illinois have never before been in a position where they could wield so much influence in determining the complexion of current events. They are now joined together into an earnest and compact organization of 100,000 members, with the power to do almost anything. Never before have they had such an opportunity to leave a lasting impress upon the more important issues of the day, and to infuse their own ideas with the body politic. The time is ripe for the farmers to form the nucleus of a party organization which shall embrace all classes who are now, and have been for a long time, suffering from the tyranny and extortions of monopolies, and who see no present way out of their bondage. Railroad monopolies, serious as they are, are not the only grievances under which the people are groaning, and the whole country will listen with eager attention to the farmers, if they speak out boldly and firmly against all these evils, and demand that they shall be eradicated. Let them condemn not only the unjust discriminations and high charges of railroads, but also the system of protective tariffs, which compels both farmers and railroads to pay bounties for the necessaries of life; which lays its excessive tax upon every tool and machine which the farmer uses in his labor, and every blanket and carpet he brings into his house; every piece of lumber in his buildings and fencing; every pound of salt and every yard of cloth which he uses. Let them condemn the corruptions which are running riot in the administration of public affairs, and demand that the frauds and defalcations, the pickings and stealings of office-holders, shall cease. Let them condemn the flagrant waste of the public money and lands in the form of subsidies to steamboat and railroad corporations, procured by corrupt influences. Let them demand that the civil service shall be purified, that the Government shall fulfil its promises to carry out the regulations which have been made, and that the service shall never be disgraced again by the appointment and confirmation of such culprits as Casey and Holden. Let them set the seal of their condemnation upon those Congressmen who perpetrated the salary grab, and let them demand that the iniquitous bill be repealed. These are matters of the gravest moment, in condemnation of which the farmers should express themselves in no uncertain manner, and, for the suppression of which they should earnestly labor. This beneficial result, which would be a blessing to the whole country as well as to themselves, it is within their power to accomplish, if they have the wisdom and courage to do so; and their action will be followed by the farmers of every Northern State, and by the overtaxed and overburdened laborers of the South.

It is useless to look to any existing party for the correction of these evils. The object for which the Republican party was organized was the overthrow of American slavery and its adjuncts, and, when it accomplished that, its real mission was ended. There is nothing left for it to do but to make money for its leaders, and this it is doing; its only public mission, meanwhile, being to hammer away at the dead corpse of slavery. Since its last gathering at Philadelphia, it has not accomplished a single substantial measure of good to the country at large; on the other hand, when glaring evils have been brought to its attention, it has proved itself incompetent to suppress or effectually condemn them. The Democratic party is in a still more hopeless attitude. To make new reforms, it is necessary to commence *de novo*, and to act independently of those who are responsible for the evils which must be reformed. Rub out, commence anew, take a fresh start unimpeded by any old party trammels—that is the only way to accomplish any substantial benefit to the farmers or the country. The people will look anxiously to the farmers on Wednesday next, and, while they will bid them God-speed in well directed efforts to throw off the railroad yoke, they will also expect them, now that they have the opportunity, to make their influence felt in the great work of national purification and reform which intimately concerns every farmer in his duties as a citizen. Let them remember whatever the politicians may tell them, that the movement is in their own hands, and that they are strong enough to control and direct it. They are a majority of the people of this country.

GEN. FREMONT'S CASE.

Late Paris correspondence brings an account of the preliminaries in the prosecution of the parties who negotiated the Memphis & El Paso (Transcontinental) Railroad bonds, which recently resulted in the conviction of Gen. Fremont and the others associated with him, and the sentence of the former to five years' imprisonment. The accused were Gen. Fremont; Baron Gauldree-Boilleau, his brother-in-law; Messrs. Probst, Lessignol, Paradis, Auffermann, Crampon and Paupinel. When Gen. Fremont's name was called in court, and he was found to be absent, he was forthwith declared to be a fugitive from justice. The same declaration was made against Probst and Auffermann, who were also absent. The others among the accused were present, and it is to be presumed that they have already entered upon the several terms of imprisonment to which they were condemned.

The case made out by the French Government is certainly a very curious one. The main thing which secured the introduction of the Transcontinental bonds on the Paris Bourse, a circumstance that recommended them directly to the French people for investment, was the publication and circulation of a false and fraudulent certificate, of which the following is a copy:

By order of the Board of Directors it is certified by these presents that the first mortgage bonds of the lands of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad, which have been issued in two series of $5,000,000 each, amounting in all to $10,000,000, in bonds between $100 and $1,000, are admitted to sale in the New York Exchange.

This certificate was signed "Spencer Van Norman, Secretary," and Spencer Van Norman's identity was attested by "Frederick Kapp, Notary Public, No. 4 Wall street." The certificate was dated Oct. 27, 1868. It was subsequently ascertained that no such person as Spencer Van Norman ever existed, and, consequently, could not have been Secretary of any New York Exchange. It was also ascertained that Frederick Kapp, the Notary Public, had died sometime before the 27th of October, 1868, the date of the certificate. The authorship of this false certificate could not be traced, but it was used by the Paris managers of the Memphis & El Paso scheme to obtain the official quotation of the bonds in France. This project was further advanced by contracts which were made with prominent French manufactories. The locomotives were ordered from Andre Koechlin, of Mulhouse, and the rails of the Vezin-Aulnoye Company, of Manheuge. The amount of the orders was $2,800,000, half to be paid in cash and half in bonds, but it was made a condition of the contracts that the bonds must first be admitted to official quotation. Otherwise the contracts were to be null and void. In this manner, the most powerful manufacturing interests of France were enlisted to secure the successful introduction of the worthless bonds. To this was added the influence of Baron Gauldree-Boilleau, who had been Consul-General at New York. These combined influences secured an official quotation on the 8th of March, 1869, and on the 15th of March the Bourse was notified to this effect. Now began the work of the brokers of the ring. Probst had authority from Fremont to sell $5,000,000 of bonds at a minimum price of 60 per cent. Probst turned over his authority at a profit to Crampon, Crampon sold his contract to Paradis and made a good thing; and Paradis sold the bonds, by public subscription, at 75 cents on the dollar. The sum of $20,000 was expended in advertising in ten Paris newspapers, the sum of $12,000 for special puffs, and the sum of $8,000 on the provincial press. Crampon and Paradis started newspapers of their own, connected with their bureaus, which made the most extravagant representations, and the walls of Paris were covered with maps and posters of the great trans-continental route.

After the sale of the bonds had progressed favorably for some time, public interest began to fall off. It was considered necessary to invent some new *coup*. Gen. Fremont was sent for. He appeared in Paris as "the American General," wrote several communications to the Paris newspapers, and published a pamphlet entitled "Exhibition of the Position of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Company." He represented in these documents that the Company controlled all the railroads between Norfolk, Va., and Memphis, Tenn., and between Memphis and San Diego, thus giving an uninterrupted line between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. About this time protests were made by various persons, among them Gen. Clinaret, but they were quickly suppressed by the influence on the Fremont side. A new impetus was given to the sale of the bonds. In 1870, these complaints were renewed, and they prevailed upon the Government to seize the papers and attach the effects of the Company. This was done July 22, 1870. From these papers it was discovered that the French people had paid $4,128,094 for Memphis and El Paso bonds. Only $407,856 of this amount were found in the possession of the Company. The sum of $396,219 had been used, though a part of the capital, to pay the coupons falling due in July, 1869. $28,153 had been expended in salaries. Of the balance, $1,293,224 is alleged to have been taken off to America by Fremont, and $1,090,949 remained in France, divided among the local promoters of the scheme.

The evidence of M. Lissignol at the trial was particularly curious and interesting. He, and all the others of the accused who were present, desired to throw the entire responsibility upon Fremont, and they claimed that they also had been deceived by him. But M. Lissignol went further still, and blamed the whole American people for the fraud that had been practised upon the French. In one place he says: "I have since ascertained that there is not the least species of morality in America." He blamed the common sustom, which he held could not be understood in France, of railroads mortgaging what they did not possess, but what they promised to purchase. He claimed that the case must be adjudged according to American customs, "and unfortunately," he added, "I must confess it now, Americans in general must be extremely distrusted, even members of Congress and the most eminent men of the country." From these and similar expressions in the mouth of a Paris broker, who had negotiated Memphis & El Paso bonds, we may form some idea of the estimate placed upon American railroad bonds abroad.

There has been some talk about the French Government making a demand upon the American Government, under the extradition treaty, for the surrender of Gen. Fremont to serve out the imprisonment to which he has been condemned. It is not probable that this demand will be made. It could not be sustained. The extradition treaty between France and the United States demands the surrender of criminals under the following accusations: Murder, attempt to commit murder, rape, forgery, arson, embezzlement by public officers when punishable with infamous punishment, robbery, burglary, and the class of crimes known as *vol qualifie crime*. The offense for which Gen. Fremont has been condemned to five years' imprisonment does not come under any of these classifications.

A DREADFUL AFFAIR.

There was a time when Kentucky was known as the "dark and bloody ground,"—that is, when everything, however faintly resembling a personal affront, was a cause for war, not only between those immediately concerned, but often whole families and communities. Things have changed; and Clark County, the capital of which is Winchester, furnishes the evidence how great that change has been. In the town of Winchester reside two physicians,—Dr. H. C. Hart, who measures 6 feet 3 inches, and Dr. W. O. Walker, who measures only 6 feet. Being rivals, they were not friendly. On March 7, Dr. Hart visited a patient four miles from town; on his way back he met Dr. Walker, who had been called to see the same person. Walker, discovering that he had been anticipated, wheeled his horse and galloped back, leaving Hart behind him. While temporarily detained at the toll-gate, Hart passed him. Walker whipped up his nag and soon overtook Hart, but the latter, urging his own horse, refused to be beaten. They both rode in this way for a mile, the horses being at their best speed, and neither rider uttering a word. At last, Walker gained, and, as he came abreast of his rival, there occurred an incident, which is thus described:

Dr. H. placing a part of his right hand on the right side of his nasal projection, and giving a violent outbreathing, assisted by a strong March wind in their faces, discharged the contents of the left orifice in the face of his pursuer.

This in Kentucky, and by a gentleman! Walker at once rode up to the offender, and, with his riding-whip, beat him severely, and then rode on to town. Five days after, Hart sent a challenge; but friends were at work to settle the matter. The next day, Walker wrote, declining, as a "Christian gentleman," to accept a challenge, but announced his purpose of defending himself in a street-fight. On the 15th, Hart denounced Walker as "a liar, scoundrel, poltroon, and coward." The parties have been bound over to keep the peace, and Winchester is quiet.

In the course of the long correspondence, Dr. Walker uses his utmost efforts to have Hart declare that the nose-blowing was not intended as an insult, in which case he offers to apologize for the beating; but Hart, having discovered that Walker would not fight a duel, sticks to the challenge, leaving the world to understand that he did blow his nose, did receive a beating, and has been robbed of the satisfaction due to a gentleman. And to this deservedly low state has fallen the code in Kentucky, where once it was held the highest privilege of a gentleman to be shot in cold blood.

THE TAX ON EXPORTS.

It should be borne in mind by those who produce corn and other farm crops, that every duty or tax levied on imports from foreign countries is a tax collected from those who export the articles exchanged for them. This fact is easily demonstrated: The United States produce a large annual surplus of agricultural products; this surplus has to be exported; in foreign markets in competition with the surplus crops of Russia, Poland, Hungary, and the countries on the Mediterranean. The price of American grain is determined in the foreign market; the price in the foreign market determines the price in the home market, and back to the crib of the producer. The price in the foreign market being the maximum, the price at the place of growth is precisely what is left after paying the whole cost of transportation, handling, commissions, taxes, and profits. Every expense attending the grain from the time it leaves the farm until it is sold in Liverpool is paid out of the proceeds, and what happens to be left is the net earnings of the producer. This is clearly understood by everybody, and by none more so than by the farmers.

But this is not the only disadvantage under which they labor. With the proceeds of his crop the farmer has to purchase other commodities. On these commodities Congress has imposed a tax averaging 50 per cent. So that, when the farmer receives the price of his corn or pork, and proposes to exchange it for such things as he needs, he is met by a tax averaging 50 per cent on the exchange commodities. For every dollar's worth of iron or steel which he exchanges with the foreigner who buys his grain he gives the proceeds of five bushels of corn to pay for the article, and two bushels and a half in addition to pay the tax. It is immaterial where the exchange is made—whether in London, Liverpool, New York, Chicago, Peoria, Rock Island, Des Moines, or St. Paul; wherever it is made, this tariff tax is collected in the price of the goods. Nominally, it is a tax on the iron, blankets, or cloth, but, in fact, it is a tax on the corn, wheat, pork, cotton, cheese, or other commodity given in exchange therefor. If this country produced no more grain or provisions than we consumed at home, and therefore had nothing to sell, producers might fix their own prices; but, so long as we produce more than we eat, and have something over to sell, then so long will the price of the whole product be regulated by what can be obtained for the surplus. So that it is immaterial to the producer whether his corn be converted into cash, or exchanged for dry goods in Chicago, New York, or Liverpool, he pays out of the proceeds the tax levied by the tariff on the articles he receives in exchange. Whether the corn be sold in Chicago, New York, or Liverpool, one-third of it is confiscated to pay the tax levied by the tariff. The farmer who sends 1,000 bushels of corn from Pontiac, Ill., to London, there to be sold, the proceeds, after paying the freight, to be invested in dry goods or other commodities, must send forward 500 bushels more to pay the tax which Congress has levied on the return goods. In other words, the tariff imposes a tax of 500 bushels of grain upon each 1,000 bushels exported from this country, and this tax on the export of grain is collected from the producer whenever the grain is converted into iron, steel, cutlery, paints, oil, salt, blankets, carpets, cotton, or woolen goods, quinine, or anything else upon which the exorbitant and unnecessary duty is imposed. The same tax is collected on the beef, pork, lard, cut meats, tallow, wheat, rye, barley, oats, flour, and all other products of agriculture. For every dollar's worth of these that is sold by the producer, he must deliver fifty cents' worth more to pay the tax which the Government lays on its value. Every farmer, in order to obtain the market value of ten hogs, must deliver fifteen, the additional five being to pay the tax levied by the Government upon the export value of the ten. Of cattle, or sheep, the rule is the same—five additional head are required to pay the tax on the proceeds of every ten sold. Fifty extra bushels of wheat must be furnished to pay the tax levied on the proceeds of every 100 exported. And this tax is not levied for revenue, but for the benefit of certain privileged classes who are not farmers. This tax is levied and perpetuated by men in Congress who hold their seats as law-makers by the votes of the very farmers who are thus taxed.

Apropos of the recommendation made by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., that Massachusetts shall imitate the Belgian system of controlling one or more main lines of railroad in the State, in order thereby to regulate railroad tariffs, a writer in the New York *Sun* gives some of the details of the system prevailing in Belgium. The earliest railroad lines in that country were constructed by the Government as public works. Subsequently, private companies were organized for the building of other roads under ninety-year charters, the roads to become the property of the Government at the expiration of this term. The Government retained the privilege, however, of constructing and operating competing lines as a safeguard against monopoly. The relative proportion of Government and private lines under this system has been as follows: In 1850, the State held 64 per cent of the railroads, and private companies 36 per cent; in 1860, private capital controlled 67 per cent, and the Government only 33 per cent; in 1872, the Government controlled 42 per cent, and ten private companies held the remaining 58 per cent. The Government evidently found it necessary to own more that 33 per cent, in order to carry out its principle of restraint, and so extended its purchases and leases. In the meantime, consolidation has been the tendency among the private companies, which has enabled them to hold their own against the Government. It seems that maximum rates of fare and freight are fixed in the charters under which the companies are originally organized. It is safe to assume that these are exceedingly liberal, however, as the railroads are profitable, and as there is no conflict with the Government on this point. The rates are increased or lowered below this maximum according to the condition of things, and under the supervision of the Minister of Public Works. Aside from this, there is no attempt to exercise Government interference with the private roads, except in a police power for purposes of safety.

The latest intelligence from Spain shows that the Carlist cause is looking up. The Spanish troops have been severely defeated, and many of the great cities are now menaced by the insurgents. The garrison of Barcelona, which has for a long time been cooped up in the citadel, has at last mutinied. Pampaluna, the strong capital of Navarre, is in serious danger of capture, and will be made the base of operations against Madrid, in which direction the King is actively preparing to march. Meanwhile, the Republicans are distracted with Communal disturbances, and Orense (the Marquis de Albaida), the great apostle of Spanish Republicanism, has arrived at Madrid, with a purely visionary scheme for a Republic, which never can be realized except in Utopia, but which assumes unusual importance from the fact that he is likely to be the future President of the Republic, if it lasts long enough. The condition of Spain is forcibly depicted in the following extract from a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

> The Carlists collect taxes, force loans, and issue passports which their followers respect. They hold the railways everywhere, burning stations, and cutting viaducts when compelled to give way before superior forces. The country and the season are alike in favor of these irregulars. They are used from their childhood to scanty fare, rough weather, and mountain work. In their ranks they have guides in abundance to unfrequented passes that the regular columns would shun as impracticable. They have spies everywhere. They have no headquarters to protect, nor heavy baggage trains to fetter their movements. On the other hand, the regular troops must mass themselves, in self-defence, in a country naturally ill-adapted to operations *en masse*; they must operate by cumbersome movements, and attempt difficult combinations against an enemy who need never fight if he prefers to fly, and who scarcely loses prestige either by retreat or defeat. Above all, the feelings of the population are strongly enlisted in favor of Carlism if not of King Charles. The Basques are not fighting for absolutism, except in so far as every true Spaniard loves a strong-handed master, but for those fueros of old liberal privileges which Liberalism has hitherto threatened and Carlism promises to secure.

In addition to this, the Church is fighting on the side of the King. Against such a combination of dangers, the prospects of the Spanish Republic wears a most gloomy look.

The later developments in the Goodrich murder case of Brooklyn put a somewhat different construction upon the crime from that given in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday. It now appears that Goodrich's intimacy with the woman Myers had excited the jealousy of a Spaniard named Pedro, who had also sustained criminal relations with her. He had previously made an attack on Goodrich in Mrs. Myers' house, and, on the evening of the murder, it is supposed that he followed the woman, saw her enter Goodrich's house, forced an entrance at a later hour, found his mistress and rival in bed together, and killed the latter in a fit of jealousy. At the same time, there is another complication in the alleged seduction, by Goodrich, of a girl named Kate Stoddard, his intention of deserting her to marry a Miss Clem, and his deceiving Kate Stoddard as to this by a false marriage. It may turn out that these circumstances are in some way connected with the commission of the crime. In any case, it is evident that Goodrich was a confirmed, deliberate, and heartless libertine, who brought death upon himself by the gross immorality of his conduct. While this fact in no way relieves the crime of any of its horrors, it should certainly not fail to stand as a warning against illicit indulgence, and as an indication of the inevitable results that vice of this kind is sure to produce in some form or other.

Attention has been drawn to the fact that America is by no means the only country where emotional or sympathetic juries are found. France has lately had several juries of this kind that have been able to find extenuating circumstances where the unprofessional eye can discover nothing but the most atrocious horrors. There was one case in which an enterprising farmer had married three young women successively, for their small doweries, and killed them off in as rapid succession. In his last matrimonial venture, he found it necessary to kill an uncle and a brother, in addition to the bride, in order to get at his wife's estate. In this he was discovered, but a French jury allowed him to escape capital punishment. In another case, on the public highway, and while the family was on the way to church, a young man named Grassot seized a girl and attempted to kiss her. She resisted, and he pulled a pistol from his pocket and shot her, deliberately firing three other shots as she fell from the effects of the first. Even this young brute was permitted to escape the scaffold, as have several others clearly proved guilty of murder quite as revolting. The New York *Tribune* finds herein an argument against capital punishment, bringing out the old theory that, if it were not for the hanging, convictions for murder would be more easy and certain. The *Nation* makes a good answer to this in reply, when it admits that conviction would always follow if the punishment of homicide was a month's imprisonment. But this is certainly no reason why the death penalty should be abolished.

The London *Daily News*, in a long article upon the meat supply of Great Britain, presents some interesting statistical facts. The actual numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine in the United Kingdom in 1872 were as follows: Cattle, 5,624,994; sheep, 27,921,507; swine, 2,771,449. Total, 36,318,250. There has been a decrease in the number of swine in Ireland and an immense falling off in the importations of live pigs from foreign countries; both these causes, however, being more than balanced by a large increase in the importations of bacon and hams. The hope of the foreign meat supply, the *News* states, is in the importation of dead meat and not of living animals. The chief increase is in bacon and hams, 1,996,745 cwt of which were imported in 1872, principally from the United States. A curious feature of this meat-supply question is the decline in pork. It averaged sevenpence a pound in 1869, fell half a farthing in 1870, made a further fall of a farthing in 1871, and in 1872 averaged sixpence farthing, while all other meat rose as much as pork fell. Beef is cheaper than mutton; veal only two-thirds the price of lamb; and pork the cheapest of all.

Wheat-Culture in the Valley of the Saskatchewan.

As an article of food, wheat stands at the head of all our cereals. As such, its importance to the higher physical and intellectual development of mankind has long been understood and appreciated. Hence, as civilized nations increase in population, the sources from which a permanent supply of wheat can be secured become objects of careful inquiry. Experience has proved that soils constantly sown to wheat soon lose the elements that favor its successful culture, and their ability to produce good crops of it must be kept up by careful manuring, letting the ground lie fallow, and other treatment well known to the educated farmer. Virgin soils, if rich and favored with proper climatic influences, almost always produce good crops of wheat. In the early settlement of the country, the rich "flats" along the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, and their tributaries, produced an abundance of the finest wheat; but, in a few years, constant croppings wore out the soil; population pushed westward, the new districts yielded their golden harvests, and it was found more profitable to cultivate the lands near the seaboard to other crops and leave the market for wheat to be supplied from the more productive lands of the West. Western New York and Western Pennsylvania first supplied the increasing wants of the seaboard cities; then Ohio added her surplus; then Michigan and Indiana; then Illinois and Wisconsin; and now Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas are adding largely to the statistics of wheat production. The tables for a series of years show that the line of supply is steadily moving westward. According to the report of the Agricultural Department at Washington, the wheat crop of 1865 in the ten States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, amounted to 144,007,856 bushels, and, in 1872, to 144,856,150. While, in the eight years included in this period, these States grew in population, production, and everything else immensely, the increase of the wheat crop was only about 850,000 bushels. The older States fell off relatively while the newer largely increased their crops of wheat. The increase in Minnesota was from about 3,000,000 to to 15,000,000; in Iowa from 13,700,000 to 30,600,000; in Kansas, from about 200,000 to 2,000,000, and in Nebraska, 166,000 to 2,500,000.

As this line of the surplus production of wheat is steadily moving westward, it is interesting to note what new districts are available, and whether there is any immediate necessity for the country to commence a systematic restoration to our soils of those elements which will render the cultivation of wheat a permanent success. And first we notice all that section of Colorado east of the mountains that can be reached by irrigation. No finer wheat can be grown in any country than in this section of Colorado. Should the experiment of artesian wells prove a success generally as it has in a few cases along the line of the Union Pacific Railway, the entire 600 or 700 miles between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains—once called in all our school geographies the "Great American Desert"—may in the next half century become one vast wheat-field. The immense increase in the wheat crop of Minnesota has come mainly from the southern section of the State, lying south of the Minnesota River. We have before us ocular demonstration that Northern Minnesota and the central sections along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway will produce the finest wheat in abundance. There are seven specimens from stations along the line of that road, all of which, except one, weigh 62 lbs to the bushel, and the yield, with only imperfect culture, was 24 to 40 bushels per acre. One specimen, Treadwell white winter, raised, at Alexandria, 62 lbs to the bushel, and 40 bushels to the acre is superb. Three specimens, from Manitoba, raised only a few miles south of Lake Winnipeg, are all good, while the Fulte winter, raised at St. Boniface, opposite Fort Garry, sowed Oct. 20, 1871, harvested Aug. 20, 1872, yielding seventy-two bushels per acre, would create the most lively competition on our Board of Trade were 1,000 bushels offered to the highest bidder. But the most interesting specimen is from the great Saskatchewan Valley. Of its culture there, the Hon. James W. Taylor, United States Consul at Fort Garry, says:

> UNITED STATES CONSULATE, WINNIPEG, B. N. A., Nov. 6, 1872.
>
> I send you a small sample of Saskatchewan wheat, grown at Prince Albert Mission (Presbyterian), near the junction of the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River, in longitude 105 degrees, latitude 53¼ degrees, 300 miles in an air-line north west of Fort Garry, or 600 miles by the circuitous trail of the Hudson Bay Company. With the grain, you will receive some of the unthreshed heads, showing remarkable size and fullness. The Mission farm has been under cultivation for six years, and I am indebted to its Superintendent, Rev. James Nesbitt, for the following particulars: In 1867, five bushels of spring wheat were sown on the newly broken sod, returning 40 bushels; in 1868, 17 bushels sown produced 300 bushels, or nearly 60 per acre; 1869, being a year of drouth, the yield per acre was only 15 bushels; in 1870, only 30 bushels on account of injury from a hurricane, while for the last two years the average has exceeded 50 bushels. The period for sowing is from 17th to 30th April; of harvest from middle of August to 10th of September. There has been no injury from summer frost.
>
> The Saskatchewan Valley alone extends from Lake Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, and is some 700 miles long by 200 broad, and if we add to this the vast country directly east of the mountains as far south as New Mexico, nearly all of which is available for the production of wheat, all anxieties as to the abundant supply of this essential element of our civilization may be dissipated. Providence has provided our people the means to raise enough, and millions of bushels to spare, for a century to come.

We have also specimens of oats and barley of the finest quality from Central Minnesota. They will grow wherever wheat can be successfully cultivated. It is, therefore, perfectly safe to infer that while Chicago shipped eastward in 1872, 33,864,224 bushels of grain, her trade in cereals is still in its infancy. In view of these facts, the opening of the St. Lawrence route for the free transit of large vessels to the ocean becomes the more important and pressing.

The geographers of Germany are about to send an expedition to the west coast of Africa the immediate object of which is to complete Livingstone's discoveries, by approaching the Lake Tanganaika from the west. The point which the German geographers wish to settle is, whether that lake belongs to the reservoirs of the Nile, or is one of the headquarters of the Congo. The object of the expedition is, not to succor Livingstone, but to link his discoveries with fresh discoveries on the west coast.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Rhode Island election, Wednesday.

—The counties, cities, and boroughs of Pennsylvania (except Philadelphia), voting separately for or against license, under the Local Option law, give a net majority of 36,657 for license, with seventeen counties to be heard from. The vote in some counties was very full.

—The LaCrosse *Republican* declares that its Congressman Busk "*did* refuse to take the extra pay," as if such refusal ends the matter.

—Several Congressmen are now announced as having invested their extra pay in bonds of the United States, and destroyed the bonds; but even this, supposing the reports true, does not restore the money to the Treasury unless the fact has been made to appear on the books of the Department. Such bonds "destroyed" without proof or knowledge of the Treasury, will continue to be carried indefinitely as part of the public debt, with an accumulating interest account. Only two Representatives have taken the true and honest course of putting the money back into the Treasury.

—The Ohio Senate will to-day make a pretence of virtue by demanding to know what the Cincinnati *Commercial* knows about the corruption of Senators to defeat a bill which was to have put an end to the lottery business in Ohio. The *Commercial* says:

> Gentlemen of the Senate, why do you not pass the bill for the suppression of lotteries? That would signify. But if that can not be done, certainly before rushing loosely into investigation it would be eminently appropriate to make some disposition of the bill, which, under all circumstances, is not placed to do much good or look well. It is a cheap show of virtue to call an editor to tell what he knows of the corruption of the Senate, with the purpose of making outcry that his information is insufficient, and of delicately diffusing over those whose complexion is displeasing the thin and streaky white-wash that the perjurers provide in the lobby.

—The nomination, for the city election in Cincinnati, April 7, are now complete, as follows:

	Republican.	*Opposition.*
Mayor	*S. S. Davis,	G. W. Johnston,
Treasurer	*Robert Moore,	*Robert Moore,
Superior Judge	*M. H. Tilden,	*M. H. Tilden,
Police Judge	John W. Carter,	Mat. Hanchett,
Solicitor	S. W. Warrington,	H. D. Peck,
Prosecut'g Attorney	*C. C. Campbell,	Francis Pinkett.

The vote of Cincinnati in April, 1871, was, for Mayor: Davis, Republican, 15,474; Harris, Democrat, 13,548. In November, 1872: Greeley, 19,670: Grant, 15,697.

—The nominations in Cincinnati for delegates to the Ohio Constitutional Convention (election April 7; meets May 13) are:

Republican.	*Opposition.*
Eli H. Johnson,	George P. Pugh,

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Lessons in Husbandry at a Discount—What is the Matter with Things in General?—The Railroads—The Tariff—Opinion of the Honest Deacon—The Rings—The State Farmers' Association—The Farmers Going Up to the State Capital—The New Education—Syndicating the Crops—What to Do When in Doubt.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 29, 1873.

How to cheapen the products of the farm, how to double the crops, without added labor, appears at this time to be of little interest to the cultivator; for the markets are glutted with wheat, with corn, with rye, with oats, with beef, with pork, and the lesser staples of the farm, the orchard and the garden. And the rural population stand aghast at this condition of things, and have little desire to seek relief in new and improved modes of culture, whereby they may be able to produce larger crops with less of labor or of outlay of capital. There appears to be no incentive in that direction, and the search for relief must be turned into some other channel. Prices have waxed and waned; light and abundant harvests have followed each other; but just now there appears to be some giant wrong, some grinding or overshadowing power, that weighs down the commerce of the country; or, may be, we have failed to call to our aid some latent force, that would have compelled things to move forward in their regular channels.

"IT IS THE RAILROADS,"

shout the crowd, "that are driving the farmers to the verge of ruin and eating out their substance." "Not so fast, my good friends," say the men who demand

A REVENUE TARIFF.

"It is the robbing the consumers of iron, of salt, of lumber, and all the material that goes into our means of transportation, and the industries, of the profits of their labor, to build up the money kings of the country,—the kings of pig iron, of salt, and other monopolies, that Congress has raised up in our midst to swallow up the products of our toil."

"My friends," says an honest deacon, "these things may have some influence, but I see in

THE HAND OF PROVIDENCE

the real cause. The war-prices so stimulated rural labor that we have sown and planted to our utmost, and the good Lord has blessed us with abundant crops for the past three years, and given us most timely weather for the gathering of the beautiful harvests. We have gorged the markets, have loaded all the railroad trains, and, like the olden Egypt, in the years that preceded the years of famine, filled all the granaries of the country with the abundant harvest. Let us not complain of this, but morning and night send up thanks to Him who orders the seasons and the harvests, for these bounties, that have given the starving millions cheap and abundant food, even if it has cut off some of the luxuries of the rich. Let us, therefore, continue to pray for abundant harvests, that we may have time for other duties or pleasures."

"IT IS THE RINGS,"

say the politicians now out of office; "for these fill the offices and fat places, and manage and control the politics of the country, from the village-caucus to the nomination of county, State, and national candidates. The bankers have rings, and their paper-credit is

The last and best supply,
That lends corruption
Higher wings to fly,—

except, perhaps, Credit Mobilier stock or Union Pacific Railroad bonds."

"What shall we do to be saved from any and all of these evils that beset us? To whom shall we apply for relief?" is the Macedonian cry that comes up from the four points of the rural horizon.

THE STATE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

say, "Let us meet at Springfield, where sit in council the law-makers of the land. Let us be represented there also, and give that august assembly and the Governor to understand that we *mean business*, and are no longer to be trifled with; that, while we have no disposition to infringe upon the rights of others, we demand that protection at their hands from the intolerable wrongs now inflicted upon us by the railroads which they have a constitutional right to give us. The recent meeting of the various railroad officials at Springfield means mischief of some sort. Now, farmers, give another day to your cause; better remain idle all the year, than continue to toil that the railroads may reap the profits. Select your best men for the purpose from each county, and see to it that money enough be raised to pay their necessary expenses. Appoint your meetings when it will best suit your convention, but in time for your delegates to reach the Capital on the 2d prox."

What Legislature can stand the pressure of

SUCH A LOBBY?

What Governor would not quail before the menacing attitude of the gathered delegates of Farmers' Clubs and Patrons of Husbandry? Then to the rural population go up in their might to the State Capital, and, in thundertones, demand of the law-makers and the Executive the needed relief.

BUT WHY

have we sent men to the Legislature who dare betray us; and why put in the Gubernatorial Chair a man who refused so many days to select the best three men out of ninety candidates for Railroad Commissioners; and thus compel us to go up to the Capital,—to call the workers from the farm just when the orchard is swelling its buds into leaf and bloom; when the pastures are redolent with the blue, and purple, and gold of vernal floral; when the forest is whispering, through all its sinuous belts and borders, of a robing for summer; when the seed must be sown, or there will be no coming harvest; when the soft, warm south wind sends its rippling zephyrs over the russet-fields, calling on plants and trees to greet the new-born spring; and when the birds call us from the night's calm repose to see all Nature putting on the livery of spring, that beckons us out in the sunshine and the warm air? It must indeed be a crisis that would thus call us from our homes, when those homes need our attention, and at that time have so much to attract us to them.

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shout all the politicians and middlemen out of place. "Put us in their places. Let us manage the Ship of State, and we will bring all to a safe harbor. Give us the ordering, and all things shall find their level. The farmers shall have war-prices for all that they have to sell, and peace-prices for all they need to buy; and the mechanic shall have high wages, while the consumer shall have cheap goods."

"DOWN WITH THE TARIFF!"

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and shut out the cheap goods that the pauper labor of Europe sends us. Let foreign ships come after our grain, our cotton, our staves, our oil, and all the other products of our teaming soil; and let them pay in gold, not in an exchange of commodities, and thus the balance of trade will be in our favor, and the golden stream will flow with wonderful regularity, and the business of the country will rest on a sure foundation. Thus home trade and home manufactures will go to enrich a happy and intelligent people. See how the iron-mongers, the salt-boilers, the lumbermen, and other trades flourish and grow rich under this system of protection, thus adding to the aggregate wealth of the country. We must build up manufactories in every city, town, and hamlet, and these will, in turn, make a home demand for the raw products of rural labor."

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"You are all quite too fast, for you have overlooked the influence that the new Industrial education is to have in the home of the farmers," says the Head-Centre of this new element that is to remodel society, to direct labor in better channels, and to raise the rural population up to the level of all other industries and professions. "Send your sons to the new college, at the tender age of 15 years, when the mind is plastic, and it shall be moulded into the most desirable form. They shall be taught the wonders and the riches of the ancient languages that ignorant people call dead, but we make them living, for by them they will never want for words, and words are but the expression of ideas. Your son shall go back to his rural home! qualified as a preacher of religion in all the varied forms that the several pulpits may require. He shall know all that there is in regard to constitutional and moral law, and, in short, there is nothing in all the languages, the sciences, and the arts,—nothing in agriculture, either ancient, modern, or in the far-off future—that shall not be familiar to him. He shall be fitted to turn a furrow, or an honest penny in trade; to wield the sword of truth in the pulpit, or the sword on the field of battle; to lead the horses to water, or to lead an army to victory on the ensanguined field; to indict a felon at the bar of justice, or to indite a paragraph for the county paper; to milk a cow fore and aft, or marry the milkmaid; to run a town-caucus, or run for President; to sow the seeds of the field, or to sow the rent in the body politic; he shall be familiar with the mysteries of the wheelbarrow, and of fast-revolving wheels; of the rails of steel, and the stealing of rails; the stoking of an engine, and the engine that wields the destinies of the people. Thus shall your son come back to the humble homestead ready for any fate, or for any position, from that of the lowest laborer to that of the highest official; for those, and all other elements of knowledge, shall be as familiar to him as the North Pole to the nomads of Wrangle's Land, or Anthony's Nose to the boatman of the Erie Canal.

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SYNDICATE THE CROPS OF THE FARM,

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RURAL.

UNWISE COUNSELS TO FARMERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me to enter my protest against the tone and spirit of S. M. Smith's letter to J. P. Day, published in your columns of March 18. Mr. Smith is Secretary of the State Farmers' Association, which position gives weight to his words. He first assails the Governor, saying: "We need look for no help from him. His appointments fully show he is not in sympathy with us." Now, the Governor is a politician, and was elected by a party. According to usage in these latter days, his first duty is to satisfy that party. Perhaps we can introduce a better one. His first nominations for Railroad Commissioners were not acceptable to us, in part, but I think he has endeavored to satisfy us since, and has, I believe, given us good men. Mr. Smith then "goes for" the Legislature, saying, in substance, they are not to be trusted, unless they can be kept thoroughly frightened. This is unjust. The Senate rejected the Governor's first nominees for Railroad Commissioners, in compliance with our wishes; they have unanimously passed Donahue's bill, which I doubt if any of us could improve; and I have yet to see the first manifestation of unwillingness to do all we may justly ask on the part of either House. Again, many of the members are farmers, having common interests with us. It does not look well for us to condemn them in advance, either for stupidity or corruption. Nor do we want hasty, ill-considered legislation which cannot stand the scrutiny of courts. Let them make haste slowly, and beware of inconsiderate friends as well as secret foes. Mr. Smith comes down on the Supreme Court for its recent decision. Would he like to trust to that old law, to have had our Court sustain it, and to go to the Federal Court at Washington with it as a means of redress for our grievances?—for the Railroad Company would have taken the case there had it been sustained by our Judges. Col. Morgan, whom we wanted reappointed a Railroad Commissioner, said, in his letter, copied in your paper, that the decision was a substantial triumph for the farmers, and the Executive Committee of the State Grange, at its recent meeting, "resolved" "that the decision seems dictated by patriotism and wisdom, and, so far as we understand its reasonings and suggestions, they are accepted with satisfaction and approval." If these gentlemen are mistaken, and most other people with them, and the Supreme Court was wrong, will not Mr. Smith point out their error? The Legislature seems to agree with the Supreme Court, for they have repealed the old law (or the State has, the House not having yet taken action), and have framed the new bill in accordance with the principles of the decision.

The truth is, while there is no more honest, single-hearted, hard-working, and unselfish friend of our cause among us than Mr. Smith, no one whom we should more highly esteem,—his impatience of injustice leads him to rash and unwise utterances; for references to Boston-Harbor tea-parties and talk of revolution are unworthy of his good sense, of the solid justice of our claims, and of our abundant power, if united, to enforce them. Now that we are really nearing, as I think, the end of our railroad fight, if Mr. Smith would "free his mind" as to the thieving, lying, hypocritical monopolists who, by the Protective Tariff, draw blood from every pore (nearly doubling the cost of making and running railroads), he could then hardly exceed in denunciation the bounds of "righteous indignation," and might well adopt the rule in an Irish fight: "Whenever ye see a head, hit it," and we could well give him the benediction, "More power to ye, my lad!"

March 23, 1873. FARMER.

A PERILOUS SITUATION.

The Steamship City of Brussels Loses Her Rudder in a Storm, and Drifts for Several Days at the Mercy of the Winds and Waves.

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a private letter, dated

LIVERPOOL, March 11, 1873.

. . . . You have learned from my dispatch home that I was a passenger on the City of Brussels, which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of last month, and lost her rudder in a heavy gale, when four days out from harbor. We were twelve days at sea after our disaster; at the time of which none of us thought of seeing land, even under the most fortunate circumstances, within a month; and all the time we stood in great danger of total shipwreck.

We left Queenstown on Friday, the 22d, and made over 600 miles by Sunday noon. Then we encountered a heavy head-wind, which increased steadily, blowing a gale all day Monday, so that our run for that day was only 200 miles. You cannot imagine, or I describe, the wild tempest of Monday night. Wave after wave came dashing over us, carrying overboard the forward bridge, and smashing our breakwater. The bridge was supported by six solid wrought-iron pillars, nearly 4 inches in diameter; and they were twisted and broken as so many straws. The breakwater was a solid piece of timber, 20 inches by 36 inches, stretching at right angles across the deck, in front of the foremast,—its object being to break the force of seas shipped over the bows. This was struck by a heavy wave, and broken as though it were no stronger than a pipe-stem. Towards morning, an awful sea struck us, carrying away rudder and rudder-post, leaving the ship wholly unmanageable, and completely at the mercy of the winds and waves. The rudder-post was wrought iron, about 10 inches in diameter, and it seems impossible that water could act on so small a surface with force enough to break the post. One would think that it would be twisted from the ship before breaking. The upper part of the rudder and post remained intact, while all below (some 21 feet), comprising seven-eights of its whole length, was swept away. The vessel fell off and broached to the wind, bringing us into the trough, to battle with a beam-sea,—the most straining position a ship can assume. Setting the mizzen topsail brought us up a little, but we could not lay to nearer than eight points from the wind. But I am bound to say that no ship could have behaved better in that trying position than did the Brussels. Though the heavy waves brought a groan from each plate, she rode over them all. She seemed a great leviathan, assailed on all sides, wounded, and suffering the greatest agony, yet endowed with a courage and resolution that would endure to the end, firm and unshaken. The officers and crew behaved nobly. The firm, manly face of Capt. Brooks never changed from its confident, cheering expression, and he imbued his passengers with a hope and confidence which perhaps he did not feel himself.

We lost our helm on the morning of Feb. 25, and was sighted by the City of Paris, Capt. Leech, on the morning of March 1. You may well imagine that the intervening days dragged along their slow course wearily enough. I used to envy the passengers who were in the second stage of sea-sickness. You know, in the first stage, you fear that you will die, and, in the next, that you will not. It was a glorious sight to see the Paris bearing down to our rescue. At first we thought she would pass us unnoticed, but the boom of our cannon, and the distress-signals from every spar, called her attention to our condition; and our relief was inexpressible when we saw her let go her head-sails, and turn slowly from her course. I did not appreciate how high the sea was running until the Paris was rolling and pitching on the waves, a quarter of a mile distant. Sometimes the whole ship, with screw out of water, would be visible on the crest of the huge waves; and again she would sink in their hollows, until topmasts alone were visible. She lay by us over three days before the sea calmed sufficiently to admit of communication. Then we succeeded in attaching the two ships by the heavy chain anchor cables (having broken two hawsers, one of 11 inches and one of 18 inches); and, favored by the calmest of weather, we were towed safe to Queenstown, reaching that port on the evening of the 7th inst. It is a remarkable fact that the cable, after towing us so many miles, performing its work well, never should have broken just as we reached the entrance of the harbor, and had four large tugs to afford their protection.

Having had this experience, I do not regret it. And yet nothing would induce me to re-experience the long, anxious days, and sleepless nights, that I passed while we were upon such a stormy ocean, and powerless to direct our course. We had on board some forty cabin and 450 steerage passengers. These were all transferred to the City of New York, at Queenstown, and sailed again for America, within a few hours of their reaching Queenstown. This promptness reflects great credit on the Inman Line.

With regard to this trip: we were more than fortunate in being picked up so soon by the Paris. A storm might easily have driven us far out of the course of steamers crossing the Atlantic, and we should then have drifted for weeks and maybe months,—possibly have gone down, leaving our fate, like that of the ill-starred City of Boston, forever unknown. However, what is writ is writ, and I am on solid land, a thankful man. E. E. F.

A WORD WITH A BUSY-BODY.

DWIGHT, Livingston Co., Ill., March 29, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Newspaper reporters, in their proper sphere, are an institution which cannot be dispensed with. But, when resolutions are introduced in a convention, which do not accord with the views of the newspaper they represent, and they attempt to dictate in regard to their disposition, they become a nuisance which should be speedily abated. At the mass-convention held at Pontiac, on Friday last, a report of which appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Saturday, a large number of delegates from Dwight and Odell were prevented from being present at the opening of the Convention, The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, at Odell, refused to carry delegates for 3 cents a mile, until they had first attempted to procure a list of the names of all those who refused to pay the illegal fare. This absurd plan would not work, and detained the train more than an hour, and the delegates were then permitted to ride to their destination for 3 cents a mile. Reaching the Convention, we found that the Committee upon Resolutions had made a partial report, and, believing that the interests of the farmers are such that they should fight not only one monopoly, but all, we submitted the following resolution, which was read, and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That while the sufferings among the farmers of Illinois and the West from the want of cheap transportation are palpable and alarming, and the freight upon corn in the sea-coast is greater than its price at market, and while we are anxiously looking to any and all of the proposed methods of relief, we believe that our interests and those of the whole country require a double free trade in all the materials which are used in the construction of railroads, engines, cars, and steamships, and that all laws prohibiting us from buying in the cheapest, and selling in the dearest market, should be at once repealed.

While the Secretary of the Convention was reading it, the reporter of the *Inter-Ocean* took it upon himself to suggest to the Chairman, I. H. Stitt, "that this resolution was entirely out of place, and cut no figure in this fight, and it was introducing politics; that the majority of the farmers in Illinois were in favor of Protection, and he would *suggest* that the resolution be laid upon the table or referred back to the Committee on Resolutions." This line of argument was a "*Plumb*" which the Chairman or the Convention did not see fit to swallow.

SAMUEL T. K. PRIME,
Secretary Farmers' Association, Livingston County, Ill.

Killed by a Falling Floor.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—This afternoon while some workmen were engaged in taking down a house in Fifth street, near Plum street, the second-story floor, 35 feet in depth and 22 feet in width, fell down to the first story floor. A man and two boys were gathering kindling wood on the ground floor, and four workmen were on the floor that fell. The workmen all escaped. The man and one child on the ground floor, though buried in the debris, escaped unhurt. Daniel Spellman, a boy aged 10, was horribly crushed, and died instantly. The Coroner's jury gave a verdict of accidental death; no one to blame. The workmen had taken down the building, which had been three and a half stories high, for the purpose of rebuilding. The second floor and lower story only remained. No debris was on the floor that fell. The falling was caused by a springing forward of the piers on the street wall, whereby the girders were displaced and the joists were unseated.

MANUFACTURES.

An Exhibit From the Census-Report.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

The following list exhibits in each of the industries named which State excels in each particular industry, and gives the part manufactured by that State of the whole amount manufactured in the United States. Thus, by reference to the table, we find that all the artificial limbs made in the United States, New York makes more that half, and so on we follow down the list:

Articles and State excelling.	*Amount manuf'd in excelling State.*	*Manuf'd in United States.*
Artificial limbs, N. Y.	$ 93,000	$ 166,000
Awnings and tents, N. Y.	359,359	625,359
Paper bags, Ill.	270,000	1,483,963
Bags other than paper, Mo.	5,037,250	9,261,879
Baking powders, N. Y.	472,602	895,433
Ground bark, Penn.	178,935	372,899
Basketing, Mass.	136,418	294,798
Beehives, Ind.	7,500	21,452
Bellows, N. Y.	111,200	253,675
Bells, Conn.	340,000	1,023,010
Belting and hose (leather) N. Y.	1,377,000	4,558,043
Billiard tables, materials, etc., N. Y.	624,545	1,693,943
Blacking, Penn.	466,329	917,768
Blacksmithing, Penn.	5,538,589	41,826,206
Bleaching and dyeing, Mass.	22,252,429	58,571,403
Boats, Ohio.	851,060	3,300,755
Bookbinding, N. Y.	4,557,119	14,077,309
Boot and shoe findings, Mass.	2,161,431	3,399,091
Boots and shoes, Mass.	88,399,583	181,844,000
Cheese boxes, N. Y.	455,730	870,840
Cigar boxes, N. Y.	930,367	960,222
Paper boxes, N. Y.	1,709,967	8,917,159
Packing boxes (wood), N. Y.	2,127,953	8,222,433
Brass cast, rolled, and brass-ware, Conn.	2,404,990	10,489,036
Brass founding and finishing, Penn.	3,039,055	6,885,756
Bread, crackers, and bakery products, N. Y.	9,566,153	26,907,704
Brick, Penn.	6,071,209	29,028,359
Bridgebuilding, Mo.	2,072,620	5,476,175
Brooms and whisk brushes, N. Y.	3,125,722	6,622,385
Brushes (not whisk), Mass.	670,603	2,634,998
Building (not marine), Penn.	38,348,344	207,572,541
Building materials, Penn.	85,630,364	356,140,945
Building stone (artificial), N. J.	75,000	163,400
Butchering, Illinois.	4,351,712	13,585,021
Carpenter's and building, Penn.	27,036,490	132,901,432
Carpets, rags, Penn.	460,450	1,005,627
Carriage trimmings, Conn.	251,997	598,878
Carriages and sleds, childrens, N. Y.	490,300	1,432,833
Carriages and wagons, N. Y.	11,049,345	45,362,837
Cars (railroad) and repairs, Penn.	3,388,041	31,070,734
Cement, N. Y.	1,198,489	2,033,893
Charcoal and coke, Penn.	1,117,896	3,161,108
Chromos and lithographs, Penn	764,184	2,505,884
Cider, N. Y.	668,750	1,831,314
Clothing (mens'), N. Y.	46,375,369	147,650,678
Clothing (womens'), N. Y.	4,820,425	12,800,483
Coal oil, refined, Penn.	15,351,223	26,902,207
Coffee and spices, roasted and ground, N. Y.	4,706,200	11,266,498
Coffins, N. Y.	1,250,589	4,026,989
Collars and cuffs, paper, N. Y.	1,541,800	3,042,650
Confectionery, N. Y.	3,943,381	13,939,293
Cooperage, N. Y.	4,945,434	26,803,734
Copper, milled, smelted, and wrought, Mich.	9,260,976	15,795,750
Coopers' wilding, Mo.	650,000	1,730,577
Cordage and twine, Mass.	2,886,848	8,879,382
Cordials and syrups, N. Y.	287,150	955,271
Cotton goods not specified below, Mass.	56,393,598	168,457,383
Cotton batting and wadding, Mass.	384,030	720,117
Cotton thread, twine, and yarns, Mass.	3,009,543	8,738,217
Cutlery, Mass.	1,617,904	2,822,883
Cutlery and edge tools not specified, Conn.	1,713,798	2,739,998
Dentistry mech'l, N. Y.	375,467	7,634,844
Drainpipe, N. Y.	384,886	1,294,956
Drugs and chemicals, Penn.	8,451,991	19,417,194
Dye-woods, stuffs, and extracts, N. Y.	982,200	2,053,800
Edge tools and axes, N. Y.	1,558,545	5,482,539
Engraving, N. Y.	1,410,498	2,093,482
Engraving and stencil cutting, N. Y.	154,374	809,644
Explosives and fire works, Penn	460,000	880,150
Fertilizers, not plaster, ground, Penn.	1,632,204	5,885,118
Files, N. Y.	397,076	1,649,994
Firearms and ammunition, Conn.	3,840,523	2,745,419
Fish, cured and packed, Me.	617,873	1,573,248
Flax, dressed, Ohio.	346,466	615,010
Food and food preparations, N. Y.	91,192,499	600,363,571
Fruits and vegetables, canned and preserved, Md.	1,587,230	5,425,677
Furniture and house fixtures, exclusive of stoves and hollow-ware, N. Y.	18,379,797	75,539,719
Furniture not specified below, N. Y.	13,715,137	57,996,547
Chairs, Mass.	3,970,522	10,862,104
Refrigerators, N. Y.	590,483	2,007,483
Furs, dressed, N. Y.	7,028,488	8,903,052
Gas, N. Y.	8,812,706	23,048,851
Glass, stained, Penn.	108,280	297,480
Glassware, not specified, Penn.	1,407,135	4,340,240
Gloves and mittens, N. Y.	3,507,795	3,998,521
Glue, Penn.	569,187	1,709,605
Gold and silver, reduced and refined, Penn.	375,000	848,801
Grease and tallow, N. Y.	3,316,207	6,635,845
Gunpowder, Conn.	751,000	4,011,809
Gunsmithing, Mo.	114,788	950,609
Hairwork, N. Y.	811,629	1,975,869
Hardware, Conn.	12,111,034	22,334,329
Hardware, saddlery, N. J.	725,260	3,227,120
Hats and caps, N. Y.	8,708,723	24,848,067
Heating apparatus, Penn.	1,193,564	3,436,164
Hoop skirts and corsets, N. Y.	2,866,619	4,788,290
Hubs, spokes, bows, shafts, wheels, and felloes, N. Y.	1,712,208	5,285,157
Professional and scientific instruments, N. Y.	617,388	1,724,557
Iron and manufactures of iron, Penn.	122,605,206	222,128,698
Iron castings, not specified below, N. Y.	17,263,226	76,453,558
Iron, forged and rolled, Penn.	57,976,169	128,662,027
Stoves, heaters, and hollow-ware, N. Y.	6,741,210	38,389,665
Iron anchors and cable chains, Penn.	160,400	634,200
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, Penn.	3,112,307	7,191,051
Nails and spikes, cut and

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 29.

There has been no particular change in the local money market during the past week, except the turn of exchange in favor of New York, which is now causing a considerable movement of currency to that city from the West. There is a large demand from the country for exchange, and considerable demand, also, for currency.

The movement of both currency and bank credit to New York, and of currency to the country, has some influence to make a tendency toward a close money market; but the supply of loanable funds is ample yet. There is considerable money in the open market to loan on good stocks and similar collaterals at 10 per cent for six months, or less. Good short-date paper without collaterals goes at 10 to 12 per cent. Second-class paper at 15 per cent and over.

New York exchange was scarce at 50c per $1,000 premium, and some of the usual sellers were asking 75c. The scarcity of exchange obliged a number of the banks to ship currency to New York both yesterday and to-day.

Gold continues to advance, closing to-day at 117, the highest price touched since August, 1870.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$2,957,483.77	$386,880.28
Tuesday	2,785,156.13	241,152.20
Wednesday	2,[illegible]	229,976.32
Thursday	2,461,988.46	199,683.00
Friday	2,617,705.18	263,495.71
Saturday	2,868,426.37	172,705.19
Total	$18,950,870.64	$1,893,592.70
Corresponding week last year	12,806,194.18	1,534,401.79

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	135	...
Fifth National Bank	135	...
Commercial National Bank	137	140
Merchants' National Bank	130	...
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	100	...
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	120
Home National Bank	100	102
City National Bank	145	...
National Bank of Illinois	110	...
National Bank of Commerce	100	105
Chicago City Railway	161	167¾
West Division Railway	...	100
North Division Railway	99	100
Pullman Palace Car	113	...
Babcock Rattingshelm	50	55
Elgin Watch Company	100	...
Cook County bonds	...	99½ int.
Chicago City bonds	...	99¾ int.
Chamber of Commerce	95	97
Traders' Ins. Co	99	101

SALES.

$5,000 West Division Railway at 100.
2,000 Babcock Rattingshelm at 50.
5,000 Fifth National Bank at 136.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
1-20s of '62	117	117¼
1-20s of '64	117	117¼
1-20s of '65	117½	118
1-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¾	116¾
1-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117¼	118
1-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¾	118
10-40s	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6s (New Issue)	114¾	115
Gold and Gold Compounds	116¼	116¾
Gold Exchange	116¼	116¾
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108¾ @ 109	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	99¾ & int.	
Cook County 7s	99¾ & int.	
Illinois County and Township 10's 92@95		

LAND WARRANTS.

160's Not War 1812 | 170 | 185
120's Not War 1812 | 125 | 140
Agricultural College Land Scrip | 180 | ...

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Gold opened at 116¼; gradually advanced to 117, and became strong at that price. Loans were made at 2 to 7 per cent for carrying. Daily clearings $20,000,000.

Government bull and steady.

State bonds dull and unchanged.

Money continued stringent. Nearly all the business of the day was at 1-32 to 1-16 for call loans. At the close the rate dropped to 1-64.

The specie exports for the week amounted to $676,711.

The bank statement was unfavorable in consequence of the heavy decrease in specie. There is a net loss of $594,426 in the legal reserve. The banks as a whole now show a deficiency of $877,200.

The stock market was intensely dull. The volume of business was small, and the tendency of the market was toward lower quotations early in the day, but the decline was partly recovered in late dealings. Harlem ranged between 136¾ and 138, closing at 137¾. Panama fell off from 111 to 110¾, and closed at an advance to 111¾. Western Union receded from 86¾ to 85¾. St. Paul common from 60 to 59¾. The remainder of the list declined in important extent in the early dealings, but recovered at the close.

Sterling, 108.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118¾	Coupons, '67	118
5-20s of '62	117¾	Coupons, '68	117¾
Coupons, '64	117¾	10-40s	112¾
Coupons, '65	118	Currency 6s	114¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¾	New 5s	115

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees	80¾	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	80¾	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	70	St. Paul pfd.	75¾
W. U. Tel.	86¾	Wabash	73¾
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd.	86
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	92¾
Wells, Fargo	89¾	Terre Haute	18
American Express	68	Terre Haute pfd.	41¾
United States Ex.	75¾	Chicago & Alton	112
Pacific Mail	57¾	Chicago & Alton pfd.	112¾
New York Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Erie	65¾	C. C. & C.	97
Erie pfd.	73¾	C., B. & Q.	110
Harlem	137¾	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem pfd.	138	Illinois Central	99¾
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central scrip	91¾
Pittsburgh	88¾	Union Pacific stocks	35
Northwestern	80¾	Union Pacific bonds	87
North western pfd.	86	Central Pacific bonds	103¾
Rock Island	115¾	Del. Lack. & Wester.	101¼
N. J. Central	109	B. H. & Erie	4
St. Paul	51¾		

REAL ESTATE.

There is scarcely as much activity in the speculation in suburban lands, from the fact that, as confidence increases, holders of land show less desire to sell and more disposition to hold on for higher prices. "Where should I invest my money again in another piece of property?" says one who was recently offered a large advance on a piece of suburban land bought a month ago. The increasing indisposition to sell for fear of losing a good investment is even more noticeable in connection with the nearer residence property within the city. This feeling is, in fact, an obstacle to the improvement of the property itself, and the anticipated increase in its value. The supply of good medium class of residences is smaller than it has been for several years. A great many have been built on good streets in the West Division, but on the South Side so much unimproved property is held for investment that it interferes with the growth and improvement of that quarter. Many of the holders of large tracts of the choicest residence property along the avenues and boulevards next south of the city limits talk of numbers of fine residences that "are to be erected soon." But it was the same way last summer; there was much more talk than building. The ground in that quarter is largely owned by wealthy capitalists, who are abundantly able to hold it, but the fact that they neither build themselves, nor offer inducements to those who would, interferes, for the present at least, with the growth of the city in that direction. The same is true to some extent of the nearest residence property on the North Side. The result is that many people who would like to secure homes near the city are driven to the suburbs against their wills.

The southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, a lot 75 feet front by 175 feet deep,—directly opposite the one recently purchased by the Plymouth congregation for their new church,—has just been sold for $30,000, being at the rate of $400 per front foot, to A. L. Evans, who will erect there a handsome block of three residences, each three stories and basement, with swell fronts.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO SHOPS.

An evening paper, of last Friday, made a sensational real estate item out of a vague and unfounded rumor of the proposed establishment of extensive car-works and shops for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at or near South Chicago. As near as we can learn, there is no ground for the report. The new Baltimore & Ohio Company have not even located the line of their road north of South Chicago. They have not bought any ground for shops, nor had any bought for them or given to them. We have the best reasons for believing that the Company do not know yet where they will build shops for the new road, and the site is as likely to be twenty miles from Chicago as ten. The proprietors of the "port" of South Chicago would doubtless like to have the shops at or near their prospective city, and they may offer the railroad company strong inducements, but the location of the shops is entirely unsettled yet. There is, however, a great deal of activity in lands anywhere in the triangular district which has

SOUTH CHICAGO AND WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

for the southeastern and southwestern points of its base, and its northern apex at the South Park.

This triangular district, about seven miles long and about seven miles wide at its base, from Washington Heights to South Chicago, is being intersected by more railroads, whose suburban trains run from depots located almost in the centre of business in the city, than any other suburban quarter of similar area about the city. It is being dotted all over with stations that will each be the nucleus of a suburban town, and eventually the growth of these will bring them so near to each other that, in the course of a few years, suburban roads bordered with continuous lines of houses, will extend in every direction.

HYDE PARK.

Our suburban neighbor on our southern border had a caucus at the Town Hall on Thursday evening last, to nominate a Board of Education, and, to the surprise of every one, the hall was crammed full of people. The remark was general, Where do they all come from? And yet, on scanning the individual faces, each one was recognized as a neighbor. Where houses are hidden away among the trees they make no such show as if arrayed on straight, naked streets, and it is no uncommon thing to find a new house already furnished and occupied before you had seen the foundation laid.

In a small district lately arranged for a water district, to be devoted to "pipe-laying," even the Village Trustees were surprised to find 703 houses, by actual count. Large as the surface of Hyde Park is, the builder's hammer can be heard resounding everywhere; and the first of May will find many household goods on their way hither. Just about this time Cornell, or Grand Crossing, appears to be the centre of attraction. Mr. Cornell has donated Block 109, valued at $20,000, for a large tool factory, which is to be built *immediately*, at a cost of $250,000. As an inducement to add a cupola, he is to donate a flagstaff, and Elliott C. Anthony, Esq., is to donate the colors. Nothing is complete now-a-days without either a mansard or a cupola. The sky lines are the most prominent lines in architecture; and the people of Chicago and Hyde Park are to be kept continually looking up.

Mr. Cornell has traded for nearly a whole block at South Park Station, houses and all, and the people are to move down to Cornell as soon as their houses are ready.

He has also taken Friend Holladay right from under the droppings of the stone sanctuary at Hyde Park, and is to transfer him in some way to Cornell.

The past week has been equinoctial week not only with old "Prob," as Washington, but with real estate matters in Hyde Park. When the ground is covered with snow, it all looks like one ridge and slough, prairie or clearing, it is all the same. So the inducements to go out and show off lots has been small, and, as a consequence, transactions are few. All the dealers report "great expectations" in the near future. One would sell an acre near Forty-third street, between Evans and Langley avenues, at $9,000, on Saturday.

Another has just refused $250 per front foot on boulevard near Forty-third, and says large transactions are on hand in that locality.

Another reports six houses of large size for Egandale, four of which are to be on one block on Oak street, and one to be occupied by four young merchants of Chicago.

Another had just sold a lot on Madison avenue, near Forty-ninth street, at $55 per foot.

There are a great many inquiries after locations, with a prospect of a steady increase in this direction.

Along the South Shore no special efforts are being made at present to make sales. The proposed railroad from the Illinois Central track east on Seventy-first street to Railroad avenue, and thence south to South Chicago, would largely increase values as soon as it was known that it would be built.

Mr. Westfall says he has $10,000 to invest in that enterprise; and it is to be accomplished this year, in some shape or other. And the owners of property can all afford to wait, if investors can.

TO THE WESTWARD

of the city the great increase of railroad facilities west and northwest of Central Park is making even a more compact line of improvements all the way out to Harlem and Maywood. The district about four miles square next west of Central Park, and as far west as Austin, had for several years been neglected by speculators until the location of the new Northwestern shops almost fixed the spot as that given it a start. The building of these works, and the large population certain to be drawn there by it, will soon grow so as to fill up the gap between the city and Austin, and will probably make the most compact line of suburban extension in connection with the city. Maywood, Harlem, Oak Park, Ridgeland, Austin, and the Northwestern shops—which, by the way, ought to have a more distinctive name—will all be included in a district six miles long from east to west, and about a mile and a half wide from north to south. It is altogether probable that within three years this district will have a population of 20,000 to 25,000 people clustering along the railroad, and coming to their business in the city every day by the suburban trains, and bring them to the Wells street depot.

THE RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The Riverside Improvement Company is, we understand, to be absorbed in the Chicago & Great Western Land Company, which is a conjunct of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company. Strong parties, well known among railroad men, have lately become identified with the latter Company under its new name, and the road will probably be built to LaSalle within a year. The present outstanding indebtedness of the Riverside Company is, we are informed, to be made exchangeable into the stock of either the new Land Company or the stock of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF LINCOLN PARK.

The lands to be taken for the enlargement of Lincoln Park are:

WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.	Acres.
Block 16, belonging to the Foster estate	17
Block 17, belonging to the Newberry estate	14
Millman tract	12
Farwell tract	7
IN TOWN OF LAKE VIEW.	
S. W. ¼ Sec. 28, 40, 14, being west of and adjoining the present park	23¾
Total	73¾

Application will be made by the Lincoln Park Commissioners to Judge Williams of the Circuit Court, within ten days from March 27, for a confirmation of the recent assessment of $1,200,000 on the property in North Chicago and Lake View, deemed to be benefited by reason of this enlargement of the park; meanwhile the assessment roll is on file with the Clerk of the Court.

The $1,200,000 already assessed is assumed by the Park Commissioners to be sufficient to purchase the land in question, though more may be required, as no agreement about price has been made with the owners of the land, except in the case of the Farwell tract, for which the agreed price is $100,000. The apportionment of the $1,200,000 assessment is as follows: That part of North Chicago deemed benefited, $700,000. On the town of Lake View the sum of $500,000 is assessed, of which $240,000 is laid on property within one half mile north from the north end of the park.

WABASH AVENUE

has taken hold in earnest of the matter of street improvements, and is actively putting itself in shape to be in appearance, what it really is, one of the finest avenues in the world. The order for the removal of all the trees from Lake street to Hubbard court, dead and alive, has been pushed. The living trees below Harrison street are being taken up by Mr. Peterson, to be set in the public parks. The dead trees are being converted to fuel. The new sidewalk contemplated is sixteen feet wide, the roadway is widened eight feet, and the curbs will be set back when the avenue is repaired next year. The property-owners are very generally complying with the movement, and putting in their sidewalks, and where they fail the work will be done by the city. The avenue will be cleaned up, repaired, and all in order before the middle of June.

It is well for the class that substantially encourages and warrants permanent improvements, and we notice several new buildings projected. The Haddock property, on the corner of Monroe street and Wabash avenue, is to be built up with a French-flat hotel, on the plan so largely in favor in the Eastern cities. It will be seven stories high with an elevator, and have from sixty to eighty suites of rooms. The material will be Ohio sandstone.

Potter Palmer is to push the Wabash avenue front of his hotel, to be finished next spring. On the property adjoining Odell's Block, on the corner of Adams street, Mr. Keeler is to build a fine block of stores. If the heavy property-owners on the northern portion of Wabash avenue are wise, they will disregard any clamor about over-building, and at once put up business buildings in a locality where every one of them will command a tenant. There will be no holding back from occupying Wabash avenue stores when the gaps are filled and merchants see that property-owners mean to make it a first-class building street. With the spirit that prevails among some of our property-owners, Wabash avenue would teem with business from Lake street to Harrison. With the lack of spirit that oppresses others, and unfortunately some large owners, the burnt district would not have been restored for twenty-five years. A few first-class funerals would help certain real estate it would be no difficult task to point out.

MORE FINE BUSINESS BUILDINGS TO BE BUILT THIS SPRING.

Notwithstanding the impression that there will be, for a while this summer, and, perhaps, throughout the year, a surplus of unoccupied stores and offices, there is strong confidence that, in view of the expanding country trade, there will be no surplus of unoccupied stores in any part of the city a year hence. An instance of this confidence among our own people is shown by the arrangements recently completed by Mr. Charles Busby—one of the most extensive and successful builders in the city—for building an aggregate frontage of about 260 feet of first class business buildings on State and La Salle streets. Mr. Busby recently bought for $145,000 the lot known as the Crosby Music Hall property on State street just north of Washington. This lot has an east frontage of 91½ feet on State street by a depth of 90 feet. The owners of the Stewart property sold St. James Hotel lot on the northwest corner of State and Washington streets) which adjoins the property adjoining have also determined to build in conjunction with Mr. Busby, this spring, thus making an aggregate frontage of 183 feet on State and 90 feet on Washington street.

When these buildings are completed, the only unimproved lots on Washington street between Fifth avenue and Wabash will be the lot next the Chamber of Commerce, and the Crosby Opera-House lot, 140 feet south front on Washington st, next west of the Stewart property (held for sale yet, we believe, by Mr. W. B. Kerfoot). This property would, we believe, be even yet the most central and best location for a new opera-house on the scale of the old Crosby Opera-House, and if the proposed Joint Stock Company to build an opera-house has sufficient vitality to accomplish anything, it would be worth their while to take the matter of securing the lot into consideration. The building up of the St. James' corner will make the junction of Washington and State streets superior in point of architectural elegance to any other junction of streets in the city—a point where strangers can be taken to get a view of the best building that the city can show from one spot, and would not only be a good locality for an opera-house, but would be some of the most valuable business property in the city.

Mr. Charles Busby has also leased the "Smith lot," which has a frontage of 80 feet by a depth of 100 feet on LaSalle street next south of the Union National Bank building, and will build there this spring a fine business block suitable for banks and similar business.

Messrs. William D. Palmer & Co. have just leased for 20 years 50 feet east front on Clark street, 125 feet south of Fifteenth street, to Judson J. C. Gillispie at the valuation of $50 per foot, to be appraised at the end of every five years. In 20 days Mr. G. will have two stone front four-story stores erected thereon. Messrs. Palmer & Co. have also rented to Julius Bauer & Co., of 390 and 392 Wabash avenue, two of the stores under the Palmer House.

A stock company, called the "South Englewood Hotel Company," has been started by Messrs. Henry W. Brooks, Gilbert & Givins, Lipon & Newman, and A. F. Noble, for the purpose of building and running a first-class hotel at South Englewood at a cost of $200,000.

Mr. Hall has sold within a few days 40 acres in Rees' Subdivision of Sec. 11, 38, 13, corner Forty-seventh street and Archer road, for $40,000.

Also, 30 acres on Fifty-fifth street boulevard, just west of Halsted street, for $60,000.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, March 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

Thirty-first st, bet State st and Wabash av, s f, Lot 70, dated March 28; consideration, $5,800.

Barber sts, be: Union and Jefferson sts, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 24; consideration, $1,700.

Auburn pl, bet Cayuga and Onondaga sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $450.

Lot 30, adjoining the above, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $450.

Lot 51, in Hopkins' Block 9, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 24; consideration, $1,000.

Hickory av, south of and near Division st, e f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated March 25; consideration, $1,250.

Kendall st, n e corner of West Taylor st, Lot 19, dated March 28; consideration, $1,000.

Oconto pl, bet Western av and Oakley st, n f 412x100 ft, with 25 other lots in same block, dated March 25; consideration, $31,660.

Napoleon st, s of and near Wallace st, s f, Lots 17 and 18, dated March 24; consideration, $2,250.

Thirty-first st, 132 ft w of Butler st, n f, 28x158 ft, dated March 25; consideration, $800.

Robey st, 836 ft n of Polk st, w f, 24x114½ ft, dated March 27; consideration, $3,500.

St. Louis st, 141 ft s of West Twenty-second st, s f, 75x129½ ft, dated March 28; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 27, in Block 27, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 20; consideration, $900.

Sampson st, between Wood and Paulina sts, n f, 24x124 ft, dated March 29; consideration, $700.

Thirty-first st, between Butterfield and Burnside sts, n f, 50x124 ft, dated March 28; consideration, $2,100.

Lot 9, of Wilson's Lots 1 to 20, in S. W. ¼ Block 32, in Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated March 21; consideration, $900.

West Division place, s e cor of Ridgeville road, n f, Lots 21 and 22; The Same; consideration, $4,200.

W ¼ of Lot 1 in Sub-Block 8 of Lots 1 and 2, in Block 8, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 19, 1872; consideration, $1,562.

Lots 33 and 34, Block 1 of n ¼ Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 24; consideration, $4,800.

Crawford av, bet West Madison and Kinzie sts, w f, 10 acres (except railroad), dated March 1; consideration, $40,000. The Western Land Co. to J. B. and W. G. Jackson.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Thirty-ninth st, 1141 ft e of Pierson st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 12, 1872; consideration, $300.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 25, of Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park, dated March 25; consideration, $3,200.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending on Saturday, March 29. City property—Number of sales, 19; consideration, $366,471. North of city limits—Number of sales, 3; consideration, $4,150. South of city limits—Number of sales, 25; consideration, $68,475. West of city limits—Number of sales, 1; consideration, $60,000. Total sales, 198; total consideration, $997,096.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions for the week ending March 27, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork.	Lard.	Hams & Shld's	Mid'ds.
	brls.	tcs.	lbs.	lbs.
W'k end'g Mar. 27	13,280	1,440	1,442,000	1,011	2,270,870
Same week '72	5,636	1,635	484,967	1,357,620
Since Nov. 1	172,164	62,182	16,045,936	29,192,514	134,955,[illegible]
Same time '71-'72	68,015	138,195	47,159	25,803,484	83,624,210

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, 1,303 boxes; short clear, 1,400; short ribbed, 1,844; long rib, 262; Cumberlands, 572, bacon, 204; Stratfords, 30; Staffordshire, 80; long hams, 381; long clear, 815; Irish cut, 90; Birmingham, 5.

The shipments over the Rock Island and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy were 131 brls of pork, 110 tcs of lard, 84,000 lbs of shoulders, 115,000 lbs of middles, and 200 boxes of breakfast bacon.

Flour was dull and easier, though holders did not quote it lower. The shippers were not in the market, as New York was again reported dull and tame; and several holders were free sellers, owing to the fact of more liberal receipts recently. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.50; 250 brls spring extras and 100 brls do (Athlete) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.25; 800 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $3.75. Total, 1,150 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.50, on track. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50	@ 8.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.00
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.25	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.12½	@ 4.30
Bran	10.50	@11.00
Middlings	11.00	@15.00

Wheat was dull and steadier, at about ½c below the range of Friday. Liverpool was quoted dull and drooping by private dispatches, and New York was reported unsettled and inactive, while the bear interest here were doing their best to force a further decline. But it seemed as if most of the April deals had been already settled up, except a few shorts out by the leading bears; and the market has declined so much recently that holders were very loth to submit to further concessions, and there was no forcing of sales, as many of the weak holders have already sold out and retired from the deal. Still there are some who believe the market must touch a much lower point. As an index of their feeling, we may note the payment this morning, by a prominent operator, of $100.00 for the privilege of delivering 10,000 bu of wheat (No. 2), at any time during 1873, at 90c per bu. A good many country holders have sold out during the past week. The bears here are hammering it with all their might, and many local operators are letting it alone, as the cost of carrying is simply ruinous. The difference between April and May advanced to-day to 4½c per bu, a portion of which is, of course, chargeable to storage; but it requires a vast amount of confidence to take hold when prices must advance 4½c within a month to prevent loss to the buyer, and all the elements of such advance seem to be wanting. Yet even this wide difference is not enough to tempt capitalists to take hold of regular wheat to carry into May, the cost of which, with interest on the use of the money, and insurance, amounts to a little more than 6½c per bu without brokerage. The 4½c per bu would pay but a small margin on gilt-edged receipts, and they are at 1c premium. Hence nearly all the buying is done by the short interest; and but for them, the market would probably have dropped much lower during the past week; so that it may be claimed for them that they do good sometimes. Seller April or regular No. 2 Spring opened at $1.19¾, declined to $1.18¾, and closed at $1.18¾. Strictly fresh receipts, only one or two days old, commanded ½c premium. Seller May sold at $1.23@1.23⅝, closing at $1.23@1.23½. No. 1 spring was dull at $1.37. No. 3 spring was dull at $1.09¾ for regular, and $1.10 for strictly fresh; and rejected do was quiet at 93c for regular, to 95c for strictly fresh. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.27; 14,400 bu No. 2 spring, fresh, at $1.20; 700 bu do at $1.19½; 15,000 bu regular at $1.18¾; 20,000 bu do at $1.18¾; 55,000 bu do at $1.18¾; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring, fresh, at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.09¾; 1,600 bu rejected spring, fresh, at 95c; 1,800 bu do regular at 93c. Total, 115,200 bu.

Corn was dull and steady at the inside range of yesterday till near the close, the influences at work being much the same as in the case of wheat. There was no strength in the market, but most of the weak holders appear to have sold out during the recent decline, and there was not so much offered, though the volume of receipts was larger, and the demand exceedingly limited except from the short interest. The Tuesday report of corn in store this evening will probably show a decrease, as a good deal has been loaded into vessels within the past three days; but there is plenty waiting to take the place of that going out of store, as soon as it can be warehoused. After 12 o'clock a better demand sprung up, and the market advanced ½@¾c, making the average about the same as on Friday. Regular No. 2, or seller April, opened at 30½c, advanced to 30¾c, and closed at 30½@30¾c. Gilt-edged receipts sold at 32¾@33c. Seller May sold at 34¾@34½c; and seller June at 36¼@36¾c, both closing with firm holders at the outside. Seller July was quiet at 33c; and seller August nominal at 33c. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 fresh at 33c; 9,600 bu do at 32½c; 55,000 bu regular at 30½c; 70,000 bu do at 30¾c; 10,000 bu rejected fresh at 28c; 800 bu do sample at 30½c, on track. Total, 186,000 bu.

Oats were rather more active, and a shade firmer than yesterday, owing to a relaxation of the bear pressure, which has been rather heavy for two or three days past. There was not much demand except for car lots, a very few "fives" being sufficient to meet the option inquiry, which was principally for summer delivery. Seller April, or regular No. 2, sold at 25½@25¾c, and strictly fresh receipts at 26½@26¾c. Seller May sold at 23½@23¾c, and seller June was quoted at 29½c bid, and 29¾c asked. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 fresh at 26½c; 3,600 bu do at 26¾c; 25,000 bu regular at 25 6-16c; 15,000 bu do at 25½c; 600 bu rejected at 23½c; 600 bu by sample (mixed) at 29c. Total, 46,000 bu.

Rye was in better demand, and firm at former quotations under light offerings. No. 2 regular was quotable at 64½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 strictly fresh at 66c; 400 bu by sample at 65c, and 400 bu do at 67½c. Total, 2,400 bu.

Barley was dull, and 2@3c lower; being almost unsalable even at that decline. The shipping orders seem to have been all filled, and now those who bought speculatively on a rising market find themselves loaded with grain for which there is no present demand. Seller April, or regular No. 2 opened at 75c, and closed weak at 74½c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 were at the same figure. No. 3 was dull at 63@65c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 fresh at 73c; 2,800 bu do at 77c; 7,000 bu regular at 75c; 800 bu No. 3 fresh at 65c; 400 bu do at 64c; 400 bu do regular at 63c; 1,200 bu rejected (Central) at 62½c; 400 bu by sample, at 85c; 400 bu do at 82½c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 58c, all on track. Total, 13,400 bu.

BRITISH MEAT SUPPLY.

An English paper gives the following:

The actual number of cattle, sheep, and swine in the United Kingdom in the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, are, of course, given from the agricultural returns, and are as follows:

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1869	9,318,473	29,536,141	1,920,452
1870	9,490,417	28,807,289	1,471,138
1871	9,337,798	27,119,859	2,409,003
1872	9,624,918	27,921,807	2,711,749

There is, of course, extreme difficulty in forming any estimate of the actual consumption of animal food in the United Kingdom. The Secretary of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council in his report estimates the home production of cattle in 1870 at 9,92,760—including in these figures 80,000 calves, which are killed and consumed between the annual returns which are made in June, and which therefore never appear in those returns at all. During the same year our importation of cattle was: From Ireland, 180,000 head; from foreign countries, 26,760. He, therefore, shows that, for the above consumption in 1870 is concerned, 60½ per cent of the cattle were bred at home, 27¾ per cent were imported from Ireland, and 11¾ per cent came from foreign ports. Last year, however, saw a very serious diminution in our foreign importations and a considerable increase in those from Ireland. The cattle from the latter country in 1871, 346,000; in 1872, 418,000; while those from Ireland were 616,030. The importation of sheep and lambs from Ireland, which was more than a million in 1869, was little over half a million in 1871, and fell off to 350,000 across St. George's Channel and very largely increased in the same period. From foreign countries the importation of sheep and lambs had also diminished last year as compared with 1869, but the importation of pigs showed a considerable increase over 1870. The importation of pigs from abroad, which was 97,369 in 1870, had fallen to 16,000 in 1872,—a clear proof that in that matter, at any rate, native production had more than kept pace with the demand.

But the hope on our foreign meat supply is not in the importation of living animals, but of dead meat. How immense this trade is growing is shown by the following table, which gives the importations of dead meat for 1869, and for 1870, 1871, and 1872:

Year.	Beef, salted or fresh, cwt.	Veal, salted or fresh, cwt.	Bacon and hams, cwt.	Meat not otherwise described, cwt.
1869	219,050	162,403	127,243	6,557
1870	1,[illegible]9,[illegible]	207,[illegible]11	167,141	118,386
1871	301,939	296,004	1,093,834	297,113
1872	228,808	118,333	1,926,745	407,549

It will be seen that the chief increase is in bacon and hams, in former years that importation has chiefly been from the United States. American bacon and hams began to be largely imported in 1869, and in 1883 the importation had become almost as large as it is at present. It then fell off, till in 1870 it was little more than half a million hundredweights; but it has now again risen up to nearly two millions. Of the item of preserved meat some 332,023 hundredweights represent principally the importation of Australian meat, which increases with enormous rapidity. These sources of supply, all taken together, give for the year 1870 a total of 18,022,973 hundred weight—being 78 lbs of animal food to each individual of the population. Of this 78 lbs 4 cwt, or 5 per cent, were produced in Ireland, and 10 lbs came from abroad. It must be noted, however, that this reckoning is based on the figures of 1870; and that immense increase in foreign importation of dead meat has taken place in 1871 and 1872.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and ½c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.18¾@1.18¾ seller April, and $1.23½@1.23¾ seller May, both options closing at the inside. Corn was in light request at 30½c seller May, and 34¾c seller May. Meas pork was firmer, sales being reported of 1,000 brls at $15.65 seller May, and a lot at $16.00, seller June.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 29.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Were dull and nominally unchanged. The receipts are light, but there is a fair supply. We quote: Navies at $2.35@2.45; Peas at $2.30@2.40; Hand-picked at $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.60@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50.

BUTTER—Prices were well sustained all around, though there was no special firmness save in choice grades, in the receipts of which there was no noticeable improvement. The offerings were mostly of common to fair qualities, for which the prevailing rates were 15@20c. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Common to choice roll, 20@26c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 28@30c; medium to good, 23@25c; inferior to common, 16@20c.

BAGGING—Under a good demand no new features were noted. In grain bags a liberal amount of trading was done, but aside from this there was no animation. Values remain unchanged, the following being the prices current: We make no change in our quotations, as follows: American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 30½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; guinea, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM CORN—About the average business was transacted at the quoted prices. The receipts are light, but there is an ample supply on hand. Prices are as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock brush, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 2½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@3c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Quite an active demand exists for common brick and lime. Pressed brick are in light request. Other materials are unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90@$1.00; lime in brls, $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per lb, 3@3½c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, del.; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukie, $26.00, del.; Racine, $26.50, del.; Hillsdale, $28.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following in the list of prices per box of 50 feet for double-thick window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

Size.	First quality.	Double strength.
6x8 to 7x9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.35	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.35	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x18 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
24x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x24 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x28 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	30.00
30x50 to 32x52	...	36.00
32x54 to 34x56	...	36.00
34x58 to 36x60	...	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	...	45 00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Met with a good demand, and former quotations were uniformly well sustained. We repeat our list as follows:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.60
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.

THE COURTS.

The Livingstone County Abduction Case---An Unparalleled Outrage.

Another Chapter of the Hyde Park Perfumery War.

The Penalty of Compounding With A Bankrupt.

End of the Great Coal Case---Verdict for $119,637.

Bankruptcy and General Court Notes---New Suits.

The reader will remember the case of Peter McNab v. Rebecca Bennett, where an abduction of the most outrageous nature was perpetrated, which was appealed from Livingstone County to the Supreme Court. The circumstances developed in this case the Supreme Court do not hesitate to condemn, as showing an outrage to the citizen, a wrong to good morals, and willful violation of the law, unparalleled in the annals of jurisprudence. The *Legal News* publishes the opinion of the Supreme Court in full. We give the salient points:

The facts alleged are that the plaintiff fraudulently caused complaint to be made, charging the defendant with a crime, and fraudulently caused the issue of a warrant and his arrest without any grounds, for the purpose of forcibly taking him from the county of his residence to another county, and there having the civil process served upon him. Was the defendant found in the county where service was had within the meaning of the statute? It provides as follows: "It shall not be lawful for any plaintiff to sue a defendant out of the county where the latter resides or may be found," etc. If a man voluntarily leaves his residence and goes to another county, or if seized when properly chargeable with crime, and taken to another county, he might be said to be found there, within the scope of the words as used in the statute. But it would be a base and utter perversion of the object of the law to permit an arrest upon false and fraudulent pretenses and the abduction of a man, for the purpose of obtaining service in a civil proceeding. If this were allowed, the statute would be no protection against the machinations of bad men who are willing to prostitute their oaths for selfish purposes, and use criminal process for private ends. Under the facts, the defendant was not found in the county; he was entrapped there. The other error assigned in the refusal of the court to set aside the default. In support of the motion to vacate the judgment, affidavits were presented, which, if true, exhibited a most infamous scheme, conceived and carried out in the disregard of truth and right, and law, a false charge made of felony, and the party arrested and carried from his home for the sole purpose of obtaining service in these suits. After investigation, the Justice of the peace discharged the prisoner, and found that the charge was malicious. During the examination the Sheriff requested him by virtue of a capias ad respondendum, issued at the instance of the plaintiff below, and confined him in jail. Upon the hearing of a writ of habeas corpus he was released from custody by the Circuit Judge. The infamy of this proceeding, on the part of the party who instituted it, the outrage of the rights of the citizen, the wrong to good morals, the willful violation of law, are scarcely paralleled in the annals of jurisprudence. Yet, if the party could have made his defense before the default, he is estopped afterwards, could he then have obtained a vacation of the default when entered? Was he in court so as to authorize the judgment? The affidavit of appellant is positive that he did not know of the pendency of the suit until after default, when he immediately left his house, in an adjoining county, for the purpose of being out of the way to prevent service where the court was held, and on the next day made the motion. The reasons for the opinion was that the defendant should not have been taken. The Practice Act requires "the Sheriff or Coroner to serve all process of summons or capias, when it shall be practicable, ten days before the return thereof." Rev. Stat. 1845, 413 Sec. 9. The arrest and imprisonment did not constitute the service contemplated by the statute. If the defendant had been out on bail, he could and would have been before the court when it met, and his body could have been taken in execution after judgment. But if he had been released long prior to the term of the court, and no bail-bond had been taken for appearance, Service, under our law, means to read the writ to the party. Property it is an execution of the writ without an arrest. There may be an arrest without service, and service without an arrest. The arrest if the case did not necessarily include service, did not inform the defendant of the motion of the suit, or the term at which he must appear. In the absence of any return by the officer that the writ was read, the court could neither know nor presume that the defendant had any knowledge of its contents, or that he had ever seen or heard of it. We are of opinion that the default should have been set aside, and the defendant allowed to plead in both cases.

The judgment is reversed and the case remanded.

THE NORTHWESTERN FERTILIZING COMPANY.

Another chapter will doubtless be added to this apparently interminable trial. The evidence was not of an exciting nature, its only peculiarity being that it was free from the savory spiciness that has given to the proceedings of previous days a singular interest.

Mr. Ralston, the Vice-President, was recalled, with a view of eliciting further particulars with regard to the negotiations between the Company and Hyde Park toward the removal of the obnoxious establishment.

Mr. Cuthbertson, a packer, was examined with respect to the nature of the contribution made by Chicago packers to assist in fighting the Hyde Park authorities, and he endorsed the former testimony, that $1,000 to carry on the litigation until the close of the packing season, and retained Judge Beckwith for that purpose.

Mr. Furstman, who has charge of the platform at the Stock Yards where the offal is received, testified that they never allowed the matter to accumulate, and that cars are was taken in the transportation.

Mr. Cady, Mayor of Hyde Park, testified with regard to the negotiations already mentioned between Hyde Park and the company.

To meteorologists and mariners the evidence of Dr. Rauch, Sanitary Superintendent, will prove highly edifying, as showing what are the most prevalent air currents in Chicago. From observations taken during the years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1865, he announced that the five years had yielded 208 winds from the north, 735 from the northeast, 205 from the east, 372 from the southeast, 286 from the south, 939 from the southwest, 382 from the west, and 511 from the northwest. The Northwestern Fertilizing Company's works, he stated, lie about northeast by half south of Chicago, and in a somewhat more easterly direction as regards Hyde Park.

This closed the evidence for the complainants, and this morning the witnesses for the defense will be examined.

COMPROMISING WITH A BANKRUPT.

The case of Salkey v. Wilkowsky was submitted to the Court for trial and a judgment for defendant was rendered. Wilkowsky, when insolvent, compromised with his creditors for twenty-five cents on the dollar. Salkey, one of them, refusing to accept the composition. Subsequently Salkey, by private arrangement, took from Wilkowsky in settlement of his claim a note for half the amount, that is to say, accepted a composition of fifty cents, and there is no doubt, smiled blandly when he considered how he had got 25 per cent of the best of the rest of the creditors. Unfortunately, however, the note was not paid at muturity, and his suit to recover the amount was thrown out, on the ground of the impropriety of his action in the matter.

FROM THE SUBLIME TO THE RIDICULOUS.

In these days of gigantic law suits, when a City Collector is sued for $430,000, and Falstaffian Justices with the paunch and brain of a Sancho Panza, is wanted to hand over to plaintiff the sum of $10,000 for alleged trespass, it is in pleasing contrast to view occasionally the minute damages that follow the superhuman exertions of opposing counsel. Such pleasure awaited those interested in the suit of Wess v. Kornhauser, in which the attempt to sully the plaintiff's character was so nobly baffled by seven Chicago merchants. The jury found for the plaintiff, awarding him the sum of 92 cents damages. A nickel and a 3-cent piece would have been the proper change to hand the defendant out of a dollar bill.

THE END OF THE GREAT COAL CASE.

The verdict in this case was, on Saturday morning, rendered in favor of the plaintiff, the jury assessing damages at $119,637.00. The jury brought in the following special findings:

We, the jury, find, from the evidence and specimens exhibited, that there was not cannel coal in the so-called cannel coal mine of merchantable quality. We, the jury, find from the evidence that there was coal of merchantable quality in the first hill, and estimate the quantity of coal that has not been mined, and ought to have been mined, at 14,960 tons, and assess the royalty and interest thereon to date at $4,936.37. We, the jury, estimate royalty on the nut coal at one-seventh of the whole amount of the coal that was mined and ought to have been mined at 35 cents per ton on 24,000 tons, and 24 cents per ton on 21,685 tons, and interest, same-by, $448.00.

THE CHANDLERS MAKE THEIR BOW.

The firm of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., and P. B. Chandler, on receiving their discharge from bankruptcy, were overcome with emotion. When they recovered sufficiently, their united intellects framed the following epistle for publication in the press in the shape of their last acknowledgments in quitting the stage of bankruptcy:

Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., and P. B. Chandler, who have received their final discharge, desire to return their hearty thanks to their numerous creditors, who so cheerfully consented to their release from bankruptcy, and to the three only who positively refused; they will be congratulated if, through the necessities of trade, they never get into bankruptcy themselves. To the press, the bankrupts return their compliments for their long continuing, full, and gratuitous notices in full to date.

VAN VLECK V. BLANCHARD ET AL.

Counsel for the defense in this case move, before Judge Rogers, for a new trial. The plaintiff recovered a judgment of $6,058 against defendants for pulling her out of their boarding-house. Plaintiff offered to accept $3,000 in full for damages awarded, but the opposing counsel moved for a new trial on the ground of the admission of improper evidence, the plaintiff having been permitted, against the objection of defendants, to put in evidence a parole agreement, prior to the lease for repairs, which, it is now contended, was improper.

THE DISTRICT JUDGE.

The District Judge will hold a term of Court at Peoria, at the office of E. G. Johnson, Registar, on the 15th April, at which all cases in the District Court of the Northern District, which have been referred to E. J. Johnson or J. T. Morgan, Registers in Bankruptcy, and all issues and proceedings arising of bankruptcy business in the said District, will be decided.

On the motion of Homer Cook, in the matter of Ernst Brandt, the exceptions to exemptions heretofore moved were overruled.

A petition of William H. Hasket was filed, and motion made for further exemptions than those already granted. The motion was overruled.

H. L. Lewis was appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of the United States Brick Machine Company, with authority to sell brick at private or public sale, and to take such steps as he may deem best in regard to a certain suit.

William Cree, of the Town of St. Charles, Kane County, on Saturday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. A reference was ordered to A. B. Coon, Marengo, returnable April 9.

An order was entered, on Saturday, dismissing the proceedings in bankruptcy, on motion of the petitioning creditors, against George F. Lotz et al., unless objections are filed by Tuesday morning next.

In the matter of James Goodwillie, Peter M. Livingstone, and David Schofield, the Court on Saturday ordered the sale of Livingstone's property.

Matilda Kendrick on Saturday petitioned for the bankruptcy of Robert B. Henry, of Nos. 171 to 183 Twenty-first street, claiming as creditor on a note for $471.78, and alleging that the debtor has suffered his property to be taken by legal process. An order to show cause, and warrant of seizure, were issued.

GENERAL NOTES.

In the Circuit Court, John B. Henry has entered an action for trespass against Augustine H. Banyon, the Justice, claiming as damages $10,000, and Eli Potter has entered a similar action for a like amount against I. F. Clark.

Emma E. Dupine has commenced a suit against John Fox and another, against Shipman Fox, in each case for $10,000 damages.

In Darling v. Morris, the defendant moves that plaintiff be required to produce his books in order to enable him to prepare his defense. Defendant is charged with having sold, for plaintiff's account, some $8,000 worth of highwines, by virtue of a writ of injunction. The highly necessary action of remitting the proceeds of the sale to Darling, who naturally objected to allowing the agent 100 per cent commission, and had him arrested. The Court ordered the books to be produced.

In Palmer v. Pounch, before Judge Booth, a jury was waived, and the case was submitted to the Court for trial. On hearing, the Court found the defendant guilty and gave judgment, finding the fee simple in the plaintiff.

In the suit, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company v. Eberhart et al., motion for new trial was sustained before Judge Booth.

In Lawrence v. Morris, the defendant was found guilty, and the property declared in plaintiff.

The motion for a new trial in Erlie v. Eoch was denied, judgment was given, and appeal fixed for $1,500 in twenty days.

R. C. Rounsavell has brought action for $6,000 for debt against Hans Hansen, Huten L. Wulff, C. A. Walter, George Hansen, Hans R. Brogness, and another for $5,000 debt, and against Huten L. Wulff, Hans L. Hansen, Ira Brown, and R. R. Farrart, for $6,000, both in the Circuit Court.

Celia Washman wants a decree of divorce against her husband, mainly on the ground that he took Mrs. E. Gilbart to Joliet and treated her, while there, "in every particular" (which words the attorney thinks it unnecessary to italicise) as his wife.

John J. Suhr, on Saturday, filed an affidavit in the Superior Court to garnishee Morris & Williams in an execution for debt in favor of Henry and John Schulkamp; and John George Knoti the same in an execution for $839.48 against the same parties.

George W. Lackey on Saturday commenced suit in replevin for the recovery of a quantity of fixtures, fittings, furniture, and stock of liquors and cigars, valued at $900, against L. H. Grimes and G. Ellis.

Noyes & Messinger on Saturday obtained a writ of attachment against Poor & Beasdale, of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, for $2,886.27, being for balances of account, damages, and other charges in connection with the manufacture of paper bags.

Catherine E. Whisler asks divorce from her husband Francis on the ground of cruelty. She, or rather her attorney for her, makes the rather startling statement that before her marriage she was "held and enjoyed" by the name of Catherine Eugenia Dickson.

The City of Chicago has filed a petition in the Circuit Court for a jury to ascertain damages sustained by property-holders in the works to be undertaken in extending Logan street, southward to Archer avenue, and in widening North State street from Chicago avenue to Schiller street.

Judgment was yesterday given by Judge Porter in the suit Charles A. Lewis v. John N. Gage and others, for the full damages assessed at the late trial, $4,790, and an appeal was taken, the bond being fixed at $20,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—William H. Seymour and Dayton S. Morgan v. Freeman, Byron, and Julius Graham, and Eceman Graham, Jr.; patent for improved harvesters infringement suit. Calvin G. Under v. Rufus S. Payne and Joseph N. Payne; patent for step-ladders infringement suit.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,292—John B. Wenny v. Augustus H. Banyon, John Hanson, and Timothy Mahegan; assumpsit, $500. 6,293—John Fox v. I. F. Clark; trespass, $10,000. 6,294—John Knowles et al. v. M. S. Mangen and D. C. Busch, partners; assumpsit, $800. 6,295—Robert Wolf v. Jacob Miller; assumpsit, $800. 6,296—Emma E. Dupue v. John Fox; case, $10,000. 6,297—Emma E. Depue v. Shipman Fox; assumpsit, $10,000. 6,298—Marvin A. Lawrence v. George H. Ward, Benjamin P. Ray, and W. L. Faulkner; assumpsit, $1,500. 6,299—R. C. Rounsavell v. Hans L. Hansen, Huton L. Wulff, C. A. Walter, George Hansen, and S. M. Brogness; debt, $6,000. 6,300—R. C. Rounsavell v. Huton L. Wulff, Hans L. Hansen, Ira Brown, and R. R. Farrart; debt, $5,000. 6,301—John H. Leavitt et al. v. Myron Raplie, H. A. Baldwin, and D. T. Barker; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,302 and 6,303—Appeals. 6,304—George E. P. Dodge et al. v. Thomas Ingliss; petition to supply record. 6,305—George R. Noyes et al. v. Pope & Beasdale; attachment for $2,886.27, for balances of account for the manufacture of paper-bags, and damages by failing to manufacture, etc. 6,306 and 6,307—Restored cases. 6,308—Sylvester Cleaveland v. Royal B. Barnes; affidavit in garnishee v. W. K. Swallow. 6,309 and 6,310—Appeals. 6,311—John T. Brown v. E. B. Cragwell; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,312—City of Chicago v. Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company et al.; petition to ascertain damages for the opening or extension of Logan street, from the present southern terminus thereof to Archer avenue, and for the vacation of Archer avenue, from the present southern terminus thereof to Logan street, and for the widening of North State street from Chicago avenue to Schiller street. 6,314, 6,315, and 6,316—Suppressed for service.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,872—Charles W. Ives v. Rachel Ives; divorce. 42,873—Cecilia Wastman v. John G. Wastman; divorce, on ground of adultery. 42,874—Thomas Buckley v. Michael Curtin; appeal. 42,875—William M. Hitt v. Lombard Dunham et al.; petition to confirm title. 42,876—Henry Schulkamp et al., for use of George Knott, v. Morris & Williams; affidavit for garnishee. 42,877—Same, for use of John J. Suhr, v. same defendants; affidavit for garnishee. 42,878—George W. Lackey v. L. H. Grimes and J. K. Ellis; replevin of plaintiff's fixtures, furniture, and stock of cigars and liquors, valued at $900. 42,879—Catherine E. James Whisler; divorce, on the ground of cruelty. 42,880—O'Leary v. Mooney; appeal. 42,881—Moses D. Wells et al. v. Matthew Langdon and John E. Rogers; confession of judgment.

Saloon Affray.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Richard Powell, John Kane, and a man named Bartlett refused to pay for drinks in the saloon of Alexander Lightstone, this evening, and, upon Lightstone remonstrating against such treatment, he was hit over the head with a bottle, inflicting an ugly wound. Lightstone then drew a revolver, and shot Kane through the thigh, and Powell received a serious wound in the leg. All parties were arrested and locked up.

A Stupendous Dead-Beat.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Edward Myers, an Englishman, claiming to be a member of the firm of George Myers & Sons, London, and who represented in Wall street that he had a letter of credit for £1,500,000 sterling for railroad operations, has been arrested in Jersey City on a charge of issuing a worthless draft for $30 on the banking house of James King & Son, of New York.

STREET-CAR RUFFIANISM.

What Belated Decent People are Compelled to End re on the Late State Street Cars.

A Sample Scene---The Remedy---The Duty of the Railway Company and the Council.

Ladies and gentlemen who, either through the requirements of their duties or unlooked-for accidents, are detained until a late hour, and compelled to take one of the late cars to their homes on the South Side, are now, through the criminal negligence of the car company, in danger of losing their lives. The late cars are infested with a crowd of roughs from various dens on State street, drunk, swaggering, boisterous, and ready for any deed of disorder that their animal passions, stimulated by bad whisky, may suggest. It is not safe for any person to travel on a street car running upon any of the branches of the State street line after 12 o'clock. It is to such an unfortunate, a most shocking torment, and there are not wanting reasons to compel every traveler at that hour to arm himself with a deadly weapon for purposes of self-defense. The driver of a one-horse car cannot attend to the preservation of order in the car, even if he dared, for, between the management of the vehicle and the collection of fares, his time is fully occupied. There is no conductor to interfere with brutal passengers, or assist a decent person to ordinary comfort. Thus it is that the hundreds of drunken rowdies indigenous to the lower regions of this division find ample opportunity to indulge in the "bloody fun" which brought deserved notoriety upon the McVeigh brothers.

Two or three nights ago, on the 1 o'clock, two women and several gentlemen were traveling south in one of these cars. At Polk street the vehicle was stopped to let in about fifteen drunken bullies, who were just ripe for some "bloody fun." Observing the two women sitting close to the door, the rowdies clustered round them. There were vacant seats at the further end of the car, but there was better opportunity for "bloody fun" where two defenseless women sat, and therefore they preferred to stand, making use of the vilest phrases of which our elastic vernacular is capable. They cursed, blasphemed, talked obscenity, and ended by throwing one another into the laps of the women, who, petrified with horror, were unable to offer any resistance. Their clustering round the rear end tilted the fore wheels of the car off the track, and nearly upset the vehicle. In their efforts to create some "bloody fun" by doing so, they for a moment forgot the terrified women, who, seeing their opportunity, escaped from this worse than pandemonium, amid a shower of curses. At this moment a colored man got in, and took his seat near the door. He produced his fare, and one of the rowdies volunteered to pass it to the box. In other words, the rough took it from him and pocketed it. After finally ringing the bell for some minutes, the driver, who, from long experience with the ruffian element in street cars, guessed what was the matter, asked the darkey whether he had handed his fare to anybody. The man answered in the affirmative, pointing out the animal who had taken it from him. The driver called upon this pocket-piece of the slums to pass it up. The production would "see him d—d first," and applied vile names to him. The driver warned the production that he would call a policeman, whereupon the whole crowd, whose professional abhorrence of anything like order was aroused, vented their obscenity upon him. The driver was firm, however, and the cowardly animal surrendered up the stolen nickel. Baffled in his petty theft, he turned upon the colored man, and, joined by the whole party of ruffians, unmercifully pounded him, until the poor fellow sought refuge in flight, and walked the remainder of the way home.

The above is not an isolated instance of assaults upon travelers. There is not a gentleman who travels on this side of the river late at night but can relate a similar story. Scarcely a car leaves the terminus after 12 o'clock but is filled with ruffians, who smoke bad cigars, swear, and talk filthily, refuse to pay their fare, and rob passengers as they pass out to alight. The condition of affairs is most atrocious, and the only wonder is, that some one is not shot down every night. There is no really intelligent fare that pays it, not to speak of the duty of protecting himself against these roughs, even at the trifling expense of their worthless lives.

There are two parties responsible for this outrageous state of affairs—the Common Council and the Chicago City Railroad Company—the former for allowing the low dives to be open after 11 o'clock, and the latter for not affording the traveling public some protection against the class above described. The remedy is easy in each case, and the duty is plain also. The Council can perform their share of the work by the passage of the ordinance called for by the present efficient Board of Police Commissioners, and peremptorily close every low dive within the city limits, without fear or favor. This will cut off the supply of alcohol and send the roughs home earlier.

The duty of the railroad company is also manifest. They are bound by their charter to afford passengers protection. They must be made to do it. The late cars must be accompanied by an employé of the company vested with police power to protect the public. The company can, by the expenditure of a very small sum of money, hire men to guard the cars, and the Police Board will appoint them special policemen, giving them full authority to make arrests, and preserve order at all hazards. This is their evident duty to do, and this the public demands shall do. The late cars are a necessity, and the preservation of public order none the less so; the combination of both is as simple as it is desirable.

What is true on the South Side is also partially true on the West Side, although the main lines, not passing through such bad neighborhoods as State street south of Harrison, are not likely to be invaded by ruffians. But in the Blue Island avenue, Milwaukee avenue, Milwaukee avenue, and Clinton street cars, there is vast room for improvement. Even on Madison street the late cars are not altogether free from invasion and the Superintendent cannot do better than make a few suggestions as to the necessity of preserving something like order occasionally on the last car.

By the way, the present last car ought not to be the last car.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

Judging from the character of the various tickets nominated by the several squads of bummers, the town elections to-morrow promise to be a most disgraceful scramble among the political dead-beats and loafers. It is, perhaps, fortunate that there are to be but three polls open in all the city, and that this whole class will be gathered at these places, instead of being scattered in all parts of the city. The law makes it the duty of the Sheriff to close and keep closed all saloons and drinking-houses within one mile of each voting place. The polls in the South Division are to be at Burlington Hall, and, consequently, all saloons between Jackson and Twenty-eighth streets, the lake and Halsted street, must be closed. The polls in the West Division are at Randolph and Halsted streets, and all saloons between State and Reuben streets, Polk street and Chicago avenue, must be closed. On the North Side, the polls are to be at Turner Hall, and this necessitates the closing of all saloons from the lake to Peoria, and from Madison street to North Avenue. As this will close nearly all the disreputable saloons in the city for the day, the election will have at least one good effect. Will Sheriff Bradley see to it that the law is executed? The following is the section of the law of the State:

SECTION 79. No spirituous, malt, vinous, or intoxicating liquors shall be sold or given away at retail, nor any saloon or bar-room, or place where such liquor is so sold or given away, be open upon any general or special election day within one mile of the place of holding an election. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be fined in a sum not less than $25 nor more than $100. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff, Coroner, Constables, and other officers of the county, and Magistrates, to see that the provisions of this section are enforced.

Exempt from Taxation.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 29.—The City Council, last night, passed an ordinance exempting cotton, woolen, and iron factories from taxation for the next fifteen years.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LARGE OIL CHROMOS for silver-mounted harness. Apply to C. NEALE, 165 Twenty-second-st.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 198 West Madison-st.: Brick house, and lot 24x170, 344 Washington-st.; marble front, story and basement, lot 22x110, No. 76 Washington-st.; marble front, and lot 25x170, 441 Washington-st.; brick house and lot 37x170, 439 Washington-st.; brick house and lot 40x170, Washington-st., east of Union Park; brick house, and lot 71x200, 380 Washington-st.; brick house and lot, Monroe-st., near Loomis; brick house and lot, 20 Honore-st., 80 feet; marble front, lot 22x150, 30 Ashland-av.; house, and lot 26 feet, 36 Warren-av.; lot 100x165, Adams-st., near Lallin; marble fronts, corner Van Buren and Paulina-sts., lot 75x125. Throop-st., fronting Park; 5 lots corner Ada and Randolph-sts.; 2 lots on Park-av., near Union Park; brick house and lot 50x200, 380 Washington-st.; frontage and lot, Park-av., 24x120; 3½ acres in Johnson's Subdivision, near Milwaukee-av.; 5 acres in School Section west of Central Park; 5 acres corner California-av. and Taylor-st.; house and lot, Fifteenth-st., with 20 ft.; 200 lots near Central and Douglas Parks; lot 66x165, on Forest-av., near Oakley; 2 lots on Lake-st., Park-av., and Washington-st., east of railroad; house and lot 689 Fulton-av., the least; brick houses and lot 31 Park-av.; 4 acres in School Section, west of Douglas Park, on Madison-st.; 5 cottages corner Peoria and Tyler-sts.; frontage and lot 140 North Elizabeth-st., 45.00; store, and lot 24x125, 192 Madison-st.; lot 24x64, on Madison-st., near Paulina; 80 feet on Madison-st., near Paulina, 80x 198 on Madison-st., near Bishop-court; West Lake-st., near Ada; 2 brick houses, No. 810 Michigan-av., near West Adams-st.; brick house and lot, 120 West Adams-st.; brick houses and lot, 50 Park-av., near Park; lot 40x128 Jackson-st., east of Western-av.; house and lot, 104 South Robey-st.; house and lot 126 South Green-st., with 20x125 feet; house and lot, 122 South Green-st., 3-years, cheap; house and lot, 20x132 feet, 140 South Green-st.; brick house and lot, 1925 South Park-st.; lot 20x132 feet, on Paulina-st., near Harrison; 13x135 feet, corner Jackson and Wood-sts.; lot 18x75, corner Van Buren and Wood-sts.; lot 100x180; corner Van Buren and Hermitage-av.; fine residence lots on Ashland-av., south of Van Buren-st.; 50x125, corner Lincoln and Seeley-av.; lot 24x125, corner Seeley-av. near Adams; house, and lot, 42x150, Jackson-st.; house and lot, 19½ Warren-av.; lot 19x150, corner Wisconsin, Franklin and Malcolm-streets; lot 22x132, on Madison, east of Central Park; 8 lots, corner Centre-st. and Halsted; South Side, $1,500 each; house and lot 75x125, 247 Ladlin-st.; house, and lot, 97 South Sangamon; 5 acres on Lake-st., near Central Park; 10 acres on Madison, near Central Park; house and lot, 119 South Desplaines; houses, and lot 50x88 feet, Polk st. and 97 South Jefferson; lots, cor. Jackson and Southgate-sts.; parties looking for investments in the West Division will do well to give us a call. We make West Side property a specialty. Particular attention given to non-residents. D. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE—BY H. OSBORN & SON, 128 SOUTH Clark-st.:

NORTH SIDE.

North Dearborn-st., 2-story and basement brick, 13 rooms; $30,000.

North LaSalle-st., choice corner, 80x150; very cheap.

WEST SIDE.

Honore-st., near Adams, 2-story brick, with barn; lot 20x125; $3,500.

Jackson-st., near Adams, 2-story frame; $5,500.

Jackson-st., near Loomis; house, 9 rooms, $5,500.

Monroe-st., near Aberdeen; brick house, about 10 rooms, $10,000.

SOUTH SIDE.

Michigan-av., north of Eeighteenth-st.; marble front, $18,000.

Ellis-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, $9,000.

LOTS

On Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts., between P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. and Wallace-st.

Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove-av.; 80x132, $60 per foot.

Lake-av., near Vincennes; 50x125; cheap.

We want a large number of houses to sell before the 1st of May.

We want choice residence lots. Particular attention given to property of non-residents.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, 1001 PRAIRIE-av., marble front, very handsomely finished; fine barn. Will be sold on easy terms.

Indiana-av., marble front, north of Twenty-second-st.; $19,000.

10 Rhodes-av., marble front, carpets, gas fixtures, furniture, etc.; $8,500.

Michigan-av., large brick, corner lot, 60 feet front; $30,000.

Prairie-av., No. 1029, brick house; $10,000.

Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-third and Michigan-avs., two-story frame, brick basement; all modern improvements, etc.; large lot. Price, $8,000; very easy terms.

Michigan-av., No. 502, three-story marble front; $15,000.

We have a large list of desirable residence and business property, to which attention is invited.

FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE INSIDE PROPERTY, AT low rates:

Wabash-av., 25 feet, near Fourteenth-st., east front.

Wabash-av., 100 feet s. w. corner Thirty-first-st.

Wabash-av., 100 feet s. w. corner Thirty-fifth-st.

Wabash-av., 100 feet north of Thirty-fourth-st., e. f.

Wabash-av., 25 feet s. e. corner Thirty-fourth-st.

Wabash-av., 50 feet s. w. corner Thirty-fifth-st.

Wabash-av., 50 feet north of Forty-first-st., e. f.

Wabash-av., 25 feet north of Forty-second-st., e. f.

Wabash-av., 50 feet near Oakdale-court; 20 years' loan.

Wabash-av., 50 feet north of Twenty-eighth-st.

As Wabash-av. is, beyond doubt, the coming "Broadway" of Chicago, there is no street where money, judiciously invested, will yield a more certain or larger return.

J. ESAIAS WARREN,

18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—5 STORY MARBLE FRONT HOUSE on Indiana-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.; $30,000.

3-story brick house No. 149 Calumet-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.; $13,000.

3-story marble front house No. 171 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; $13,000.

A very nice new stone front house on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.; $26,000.

3-story marble front house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.; $22,000.

3-story marble front house on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.; $15,000.

3-story marble front house on Michigan-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.; $15,000.

3-story stone front house No. 810 Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.; $16,000.

3-story brick house on Prairie-av., just south of Twenty-second-st.; $15,000.

Frame house with 132 feet of ground on Calumet-av., corner of Twenty-sixth-st. (a great bargain); $20,000.

A. J. AVERILL,

Real Estate Office 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., at a bargain, for all cash.

Also, a desirable residence in same locality, half cash, balance on time.

Also, a number of other residences on the avenues and cross streets.

P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—40 ACRES FRONTING on and near the lower South Park at a bargain, if taken immediately; easy terms

WASHINGTON.

The Case of Senator Caldwell.

The Noble Stand Taken by Senator Morton.

Senator Conkling and Other Defenders of Caldwell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1873.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

For the first time in my life, I met and shook hands with Senator Morton yesterday.

For some time, I have not had that faith in him which his talent and force have commanded from many thousands of people. But I was never able to see how one with his manifest poverty, and as manifest power, could get the censure of anybody. He was the author of the Ku-Klux resolution, which appeared to be a despotic thing; but, when I passed through the South last November, and talked to the Ku-Klux, knee to knee, and heard boys confess to having murdered women and husbands, I felt that, if those barbarous State governments on which so much admiration has been expended could not protect the humble, the poor, and the unarmed, then perhaps it was a vital matter for a Senator of the United States to

CHAMPION THE CAUSE

of such defenceless people. Soon after the last campaign, when Mr. Morton was re-elected to his seat, he came to Washington with all personalities and political enmities dismissed, and in favor of the fullest harmony amongst people who really loved the Republic. At this intimation I looked askant, having no great faith in professions; but, all the time, Morton was recommending himself to the best observers in Washington, as I found on consultation. Finally, the Caldwell case came up, and his attitude on that score was bold, broad, and encouraging. A man is good enough for me who does his duty in an ennobling way, so that the country can see in him its best ideal expressed. As I heard the speeches on the Caldwell case from Senator Morton's lips, while he sat there numb in the extremities, but in the head clear, capacious, and vigorous, I felt that, all things considered, he was one of the strongest characters in the Senate.

TO TAKE POSITION,

as Morton did, against Caldwell, required some mental and moral courage; for the Senate is such a little body that fellowship prevails in it so in a female seminary. A big conspiracy gathered around Caldwell for his support, led by Simon Cameron, whose three cavalry majors were Matt Carpenter, Roe Conkling, and John Logan. Simon Cameron has outlived all the possibilities of vindication, except in the line of personal loyalty. He is the apostle of that miserable morality which will support what is termed

"A FRIEND,"

no matter how black the charactes may be, provided only that the friend returns the said loyalty to the extent of supporting any wickedness in the Senator. If this kind of morality is to prevail in public life, what safety will the constituent have? Public duty is not to be measured upon the scale of matrimonial attachment; and no worse code can be set to a great public body than mere friendly inclination. When I hear of a man in the Senate standing by his friends in all cases, I turn insensibly to the man who is standing by his country. I would not undervalue Simon Cameron; for he has great tenacity, some gentleness, and perhaps, according to his lights, he is highly regardful of freedom and the country. As to John Logan, he has been a soldier of the Republic, and that ought to be one of the greatest tests of patriotism. As to Mr. Carpenter, he has a genial nature, much talent, and a fine sense of fellowship. But these personal qualities fade out of the question when the precise tests come to be applied to an American Senator.

WHAT WAS THERE

in Caldwell to attract the devotion and inspire the defense of capable men? Everybody here has been wondering how he got rich; for he has no personal management of himself, no stability, no nerve,—nothing but a kind of rude independence. If Caldwell got rich in Kansas legitimately, let us all go to Kansas, no matter what our personal impressions of ourselves may be! To see at the right hand of this poor little country-trader

THE GREAT, POMATURED

Roscoe Conkling stand, was a good deal like seeing a gorgeous chamberlain or usher in attendance upon an effeminate Prince of Hanover, or Stuart, or Capet. In the speeches of these men there was no good, strong sense to respond to a touchstone. There were many words, much vernacular, and a good deal of the echo of legal phraseology; but the touchstone demanded only one response, and that to this question: "Is the man fit, by right of election, to be an American senator?" Responsive to that question, shortly and crisply, and judged by such a test, what sense lay in Carpenter's fantastical Logan's ghastly pathos, or Conkling's fire-works-ioro?

The poor little devil took himself out of the way, notwithstanding these huge defenses; and Mr. Roscoe Conkling, having insulted Mr. Schurz, and felt of his own leg with that wonderfully red-headed look that he has when admiring himself, is abandoned by his victim and subject, and the bottom drops out of the bucket.

ROSCOE

might be depicted by a caricaturist of the present time as transporting a bottomless swill-bucket, labeled "Caldwell."

There is probably no such friendless person in Washington City as Roscoe Conkling. Some time ago I was talking to Senator Anthony,—a kindly man, whom I am compelled to like,—and he said:

"Mr. Whitelaw Reid can never stay in the New York *Tribune* and be acceptable to the Republican party. Conkling will never forgive him."

I looked into Anthony's face to see if he was joking, but to this day I do not know whether he was dead in earnest or sarcastical. But what could have shown Conkling in clearer light than the assumption that his poor little vanity was to prevail in changing the destinies of a newspaper nearly a third of a century old, which is an institution of the country nearly as Harvard University or the Government Printing Office,—which has paid in wages, since its beginning, enough to construct the City of Utica,—and round which are assembled a body of men not less alert and well-advised than the Senate of the United States, as loyal to their country and to liberty, timely, reliable, and constant in application, and depending for support on merits as the arts of the politician, but regulated almost precisely as the lawyer must put his case to a jury.

When the Caldwell debate came up,

MORTON AND CONKLING

fell into antagonistic positions. Morton's position was taken like a statesman. He saw that the Senate, under existing practices, was losing the respect of the country, and that a stop must be put to the corrupt practices of Senatorial elections. Caldwell's case was eminently fit to make the application; for Caldwell was of such a nature that degradation could not much degrade him, nor vindication much vindicate him. Nature seemed to have selected this poor little fellow as

A CONVENIENT INSTANCE

to be made a Senatorial example of. Had the person to be degraded served his country in the War, or shown a gallant figure, or brought with him any of those human testimonials which give consideration, a chivalric man like Morton might have hesitated. I conceive that Powell Clayton is a person whom a gentleman might dislike to prosecute to corruption, because Clayton was a brave soldier and is a game carpet-bagger. But Caldwell is

A LITTLE KANSAS RICH MAN,—

nothing more. Mr. Morton selected him as the legitimate carcass with which to make a missile for the other buzzards of the Senate. The motives which he had, as I have ascertained, were of the large character which I have outlined. Mr. Conkling took the other position, from the small motive of personal ambition. He acquired the idea in the last campaign that it was an easy thing to dispose of what is called recalcitrants; and that, provided one stuck to the party, no matter how ruffianly its processes might become, he was sure of the succession in some manner. Mr. Conkling was never more mistaken in his life. The newspapers which advocated Horace Greeley have more circulation and hearing to-day than ever. Many of us who went to Cincinnati had no notion of taking Mr. Greeley for our candidate; but the obligation of personal honor, the superiority of the candidate over anybody whom the regulars would be likely to name, and our own sense of self-respect, led us to give that unfortunate gentleman the support of which we are proud, and of which history will make the gentlest and the most handsome mention. There was

NOT A CLOD

which fell upon the old man's coffin that could be named Roscoe Conkling.

That which beat Mr. Greeley with Gen. Grant was beyond the control of nominating conventions, able writers and speakers, or ordinary or extraordinary human instrumentalities. Mr. Greeley was beaten by the grievous dependence of the country upon the evils which the War had bequeathed, such as a robbing tariff, an unsound currency, a vast machinery of taxation, and the instability of values. "Nothing is so cowardly as half a million, except a million," as Senator Sprague said,—meaning that, when a man acquires anything in the way or property, he becomes dependent upon the stability of the value of that property. There are times when nations submit to wholesale corruption as preferable to a change of policy which would make more loss than great corruption would involve. Mr. Greeley had a certain recklessness of surgery about him which would amputate diseased parts without reasoning upon the general health. He was beaten by the timidity of the business-interests of the nation. But Roscoe Conkling thought that Greeley's defeat was the everlasting damnation of journalists, and everybody who

WOULD NOT BOW THE KNEE TO CAUCUS,

He formed a lower estimate of his countrymen than the beaten partisans of Mr. Greeley, who resumed to the work of serving their country, without resentment and with no uncharitableness. Mr. Conkling presumed that he could look at his legs and walk straight into the Presidency in 1876. Mr. Morton, who is a statesman, as his remarkable administration of both Indiana and Kentucky showed, during the War, made up his mind that, if he was to respect himself and his fellow-Senators, he must make corruption odious. Hence, Morton made his report, and delivered his speech in favor of vacating Caldwell's place. Without thinking, without knowing, guided by blind ambition, Conkling at once took the other course, expecting to read a rival out of the race for the Presidency. No greater compliment could be paid to the solid ability and executive vigor of Morton than the

EXTENT OF THE CONSPIRACY

which assembled to defeat him. There was that untiring worker, Cameron. There was the jesuitical and respectable legal columbiad, John Scott,—whom some think to be the best lawyer in the Senate, and correspondingly inferior as a statesman. There was Anthony, of Rhode Island, a mighty consumer of early shad and of canvas-backs, and, of course, with enormous bowels of compassion. There were infirm Democrats, like Stockton and Bayard, who argue in favor of State rights, because they conceive the entire State to be their personal selves. There was Wright, of Iowa, who wished to save Caldwell to consistently save Clayton. There was Howe, of Wisconsin, whose judgment is of no consequence, but whose respectability is an ornament to the firmament as he is defined against it. I forgot how many more entered into the arrangement to save Caldwell, but they were a very scared lot when they knew that the great, black, smithy face of Morton was in pursuit of them.

I did not believe that Morton would make his point, because, in the congregation of small particles, you can sometimes dust out the eyes of a giant. The moral atmosphere which prevailed over the Capitol was dark and heavy, in view of the probability of corruption being solemnly defined by the Senate as outside of its responsibilities.

But Morton is a man who

KINDLES AND ENLARGES

by opposition, when aware that his cause is legitimate and popular. Not all the outside button-holing of Cameron, nor the froth of Conkling, made headway against his determined spirit. He had prepared a closing speech to overwhelm Caldwell; and, from what I have heard of the contents of that speech, I presume that, had he delivered it, it would have spread his reputation abroad as one of the most determined moral reformers of his time. Aware of the calamities impending in that speech, little Caldwell, who preserves this redeeming quality, that he can feel a little, hastily delivered his resignation to the Governor of the State, and disappeared like a will-o'-the-wisp. He would have received every vote of the people who have been corruptly elected to the Senate; and you can imagine how many there can be of this class when Senator Anthony expresses the opinion that no person has been fairly elected from any of the Southern States, excepting from Virginia and Kentucky.

It was at the conclusion of the Caldwell case that I met

SENATOR MORTON.

An associate of his at school, who is a Democrat, introduced me; and he told me that, when a school-fellow, Morton was a kindly, studious, influential boy. To him belongs the chief honor of this defense of the American Senate, and with him must be associated Lot and Justin Morrill, Senators Buckingham and Ferry, of Connecticut, Senator Fenton (who, in my judgment, has led a blameless life in the Senate), Senator Thurman, Senator Norwood, of Georgia, and Senator Schurz. I think there is no person in this latter list which I have made who is not entitled to the consideration of the country.

Senator Morton, with his great energies, clear sagacity, and adaptability, and solid acquirements, can be one of the leading spirits of our period, if he continues to remedy, and lighten, and harmonize affairs as he has been recently doing. He can assist to make

GEN. GRANT'S CLOSING TERM

useful and illustrious; and, so far from factious opposition, the journals who opposed Gen. Grant's second election will probably assist with gladness in redeeming the country from its moral misfortunes, regardless of what biography is to be benefited. We have never had a President for whom the times were more auspicious than President Grant. He has nearly four years before him of such repose and security as rulers seldom possess. Nothing in his late address was more touching than the admission of the fact that sometimes his mental labor and responsibility were more than he could bear. We all know what overwork is, and, if the President must labor like the rest of us, he belongs to our brotherhood.

For myself, who am about closing up five years of continuous residence here, I can truly say that nothing is more depressing to me than comment, animadversion, and attack upon public officials, and men in the National Legislature. But we cannot escape the news, the occurrences,

THE FACTS.

Public morals in America are as bad as they can well be. We have a noble country, which Providence has charged with all its bounties and opulence. The elements which made up the country were of the most admirable on the earth. Our system of government is the most natural, the most just, and the most encouraging, on the globe. To resist the undermining of it, to challenge those who encroach upon it, like a sentinel (often exceeding my duty and comfort, and often under the sorest temptation from plunderers, amiable conspirators, and people with gorgeous schemes), have been my duty and my pains. When men like Morton resume their responsibility, and relieve mere writers of these rough tasks, let them be encouraged by the full applause of the country. GATH.

Eastern Railroads to Continue the Postal Car Service--Treasury Programme for the Month of April.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POSTAL MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—Postmaster-General Creswell, accompanied by Senators Howe and Cameron, leave here to-morrow evening for a two weeks' Southern tour. They will visit the principal cities along the Atlantic coast as far south as Florida. Mr. Creswell desires to personally inspect the manner in which the mails are distributed throughout this section, and the railroad facilities for accomplishing the same.

Superintendent Bangs, of the Postal Railway Service, arrived here this morning from New York. He brings the Government the intelligence that the Pennsylvania railroad companies have finally concluded to go on with their present contracts at the old rates, and they will appeal to Senator Windom's Transportation Committee to consider their demands, and make a report therein to Congress next winter.

CONFEDERATE FUNDS.

An interview with Col. Pickett, of Virginia, is published in one of the Sunday papers here to-day, in relation to the current statement that Jake Thompson and Jeff. Davis had divided between themselves the sum of half a million of dollars when the Confederacy exploded. Pickett, it will be remembered, is the man who last fall negotiated the sale of the Confederate archives to the Government. In the present interview he avers the truth of the charge so far as Jake Thompson is concerned, but says nothing as to Davis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ex-Senator Colfax of California, is said to be an applicant for the Commissionership of the Internal Revenue.

William Claggett, late delegate from Montana, has been appointed special counsel of the Government, to investigate the alleged frauds against the Indians in Montana.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, contemplates erecting a $100,000 mansion in this city.

To the Associated Press.

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR APRIL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—The Assistant Treasurer of New York has been directed to purchase $500,000 in bonds on Wednesday, April 9, and Wednesday, April 23, each, and sell $1,500,000 in gold each Thursday during the month of April, thus purchasing in all $1,000,000 of bonds and selling $6,000,000 of gold.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Washington anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated this evening in the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church. Vice-President Wilson presided. Senator Ferry, Mich., Judge Strong, Rev. Dr. Liebert, and others, made addresses. The report of the Secretary shows donations and legacies for year, $126,333; missionary colporteurs commissioned 163; grants of publications amounting to $59,679; cash for printing abroad, $7,000. The expenditures exceeded the receipts by a few hundred dollars.

REPRISAL.

It is understood that an order has been issued from the Treasury directing the retention of the whole amount of earnings of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad for mail and transportation, in order to carry out the recent law of Congress on the subject.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village of Hyde Park was held at their hall on Saturday afternoon. Present, President Cady, and Trustees Barney, Clark, VanderBelt, and Waldron.

An ordinance was adopted to issue 80 bonds of $1,000 each, dated April 1, 1873, payable Jan. 1, 1893, with interest at 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, said interest evidenced by coupons attached, and all payable at National American Exchange Bank, New York. The President was authorized to negotiate for the sale of said bonds, the proceeds to be placed in special fund, and to be used only for the erection of water-works for said village. That a tax of $8,000 be levied annually to pay the interest and provide a sinking fund to pay said bonds at maturity, and in the meantime the surplus each year is to be invested in said bonds, or in bonds of the United States, State of Illinois, Cook County, or City of Chicago, to be placed on deposit at said American Exchange Bank, and to be used to pay said water bonds.

The following orders were passed for payment of work done before the fire on the Chicago and Thornton road: To Hiram VanderBelt, $11.60; Garrett Vondersyde, $799.26; D. Van Vulen, $237.60; Cornelius Kuyper, $1,192.80; K. Madderin, $78.00; Peter Dallenbergh, $170.44. Total, $3,180.70.

The petition of T. S. Fitch and others to have Seventy-fifth street graded and stoned from Cornell to Lake Michigan was approved, and the attorney was directed to prepare the ordinance.

The petitions of Lowis Umbauf to have water pipes laid on Wabash avenue, between Forty-third and Fourty-fourth streets, was referred to the Water Commissioners.

The petition of Rachel Prescott to have Kankakee avenue opened to 150 feet wide from Sixtieth to Ninety-fifth street, and to have the name of same changed to Grand avenue to accord with the change made by the South Park Commissioners to Grand boulevard, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways.

The petition of Anna E. Reese for saloon-license on banks of Wolf Lake was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Adjourned to Saturday, April 5.

On Thursday last Daniel H. Horne, Sam G. Rhoades, and Joseph H. Gray, Commissioners of Assessments appointed by the County Court, appeared at the County Clerk's office, and qualified on the following improvements.

Indiana avenue, Thirty-ninth to Fifty-first streets	$28,000
State street ditch, Seventy-first to Eighty-seventh streets	2,200
Cottage Grove avenue, Sixtieth to Ninety-fifth streets	3,000
Chicago and Thornton road, south	5,000
Washington avenue, Forty-ninth to Fifty-seventh streets	5,000
Oakstreet and Douglas avenue	8,000
Egandale avenue, Forty-fifth to Fifty-first streets	1,200
Hyde Park avenue, Thirty-ninth to Fifty-seventh streets	3,000
Stony Island avenue, Seventy-first to Ninety-fifth streets	5,000
Fifty-first street sewer	2,000
Section 28 drain, Seventy-ninth street	6,000
Town line drain, Eighty-seventh street	103,900

The Commissioners will meet at the village hall this evening.

NOMINATIONS.

At the caucus held at the village hall on Saturday evening, for nomination of town officers, C. M. Bardy, Esq., was elected Chairman, and E. L. Rainard, Secretary. The following ticket was nominated:

For Supervisor—Eugene C. Long.
For Town Clerk—Charles E. Pope.
For Town Assessor—Joseph H. Gray.
For Town Collector—James H. Ely.
For Justices of the Peace—Daniel H. Horne, George L. Ford, Charles E. Reese, Martin Hoogbruin.
For Constables—Patrick F. Ryan, John P. Reis, John Fogarty, Cornelius Kuyper.

CICERO TOWN ELECTION.

The caucus held at town hall, Austin, Saturday evening, March 29, resulted in the following nominations:

Supervisor—C. W. Sherwood.
Assessor—John M. Rice.
Collector—T. B. Bridges.
Trustee—Andrew Vogt.
Town Clerk—George A. Philbrick.
Justices of the Peace—Henry Soeffel, Alfred Randall.
Constables—Freeborn Kellogg, Frederick Mossman.

EVANSTON.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Evanston Branch, held a meeting in the parlors of the Methodist Church on the afternoon of Saturday last. It was well attended, and the exercises were of a very interesting nature. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Dr. Bannister. The annual election of officers resulted in the following selections for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Dr. Bannister; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Dr. M. C. Briggs, Mrs. Dr. F. D. Hemenway, and Mrs. Mark De Coudres; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Marcy; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. Gillespie; Treasurer, Mrs. C. P. Bragdon. Mrs. A. L. Butler was appointed a Committee on Literary Entertainments. Mrs. F. Willard was empowered to sell photographs of missionaries, to procure means to educate missionaries in the science of medicine. Some very interesting letters were read from parties in the foreign mission field, after which the meeting was adjourned.

A caucus was held in the Town Hall on Saturday night, for the purpose of choosing a ticket to be submitted to the voters at the election for town officers on next Tuesday. William N. Brainard, Esq., called the meeting to order; the Hon. Harvey B. Hurd was chosen Chairman, and Judge J. B. Adams Secretary. Messrs. E. S. Taylor and E. A. Gilford acted as tellers. The ticket as follows: For Supervisor, A. J. Grover; Town Clerk, Chas. K. Bannister; Assessor, S. V. Kline; Collector, Henry Oakes; Justices of the Peace, N. W. Boomer, for North Evanston; and for Evanston proper, O. Huse and James Curay; School Trustee, W. N. Brainard, Esq.; Holmes Hoge for South Evanston; Constables, Isaac K. Hall for South Evanston, James A. Mahan for North Evanston, William Carney and E. W. Learned for Evanston; Highway Commissioners, for full term, Nicholas Diddier to fill vacancy of A. Burroughs, William H. Lunt to fill vacancy of A. J. Grover, Patrick L. Tooley.

The Christian Association of Evanston will complete the organization partially effected on last Monday night to-night, at the close of the young people's prayer-seting.

OAKTON.

The Oakton Sunday-chool held some very pleasant exercises yesterday afternoon. They consisted of a general review of the past quarter's lessons, singing, and the recitation of appropriate pieces by the children. The singing of the children was very fine.

RAVENSWOOD.

Dr. J. Walter Waugh, late of the India mission field, will lecture before the Literary Society at the church on this evening. Subject: "India; Its Temples and Palaces."

ROGERS' PARK.

Patrick L. Touhy, Esq., of Rogers' Park, has received the appointment of Postmaster at that place.

Fires.

CARLYLE, Ill., March 30.—Lightning struck the hay-press and warehouse of Perine & Co., this city, at 6 o'clock this morning, and the building, taking fire, was totally destroyed. The high wind which prevailed at the time rendered the efforts of citizens to extinguish the flames fruitless. Schoefy Bros., who had goods stored in the warehouse, lost $1,000; Perine & Co., $2,000. $5,000 insurance.

Jayne's Expectorant.

From trustworthy data, it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States, have at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and, in consequence, are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in consumption, asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the Expectorant allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substance which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold everywhere.

SPRINGFIELD.

Some Legislative Sketches.

The Personnel of the Senate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 26, 1873.

A Legislature may be a disadvantage to a town, but there are advantages connected with its sessions that would be valued by almost any community, particularly Springfield, where there is but little life or excitement,—nothing but the average number of births, deaths, and marriages, —with scarcely ever a robbery (unless perpetrated by strangers who come to make laws), and only once in a long while a murder to alarm society and be a frightful subject of conversation. The monotony is broken at least once, and sometimes twice, every two years, when from every county in the State come the representatives of the people to perform the exalted duties imposed upon them by admiring constituences, for $5 a day. Most of this money is circulated in the town, giving trade an impetus; boarding-houses and hotels are filled; shoemakers, and tailors, and dealers in cocktails rejoice and are glad; and even the hoothacks and newsboys share in the general prosperity. Then it is a good show, to which everybody is admitted free. From the galleries, 200 strange physiognomies can be watched in their varying moods, as changeable as a kaleidoscope. Speeches for which lawyers would charge from $5 to $500, in a criminal court, are poured out as a gratuitous diffusion of knowledge. Information, agricultural, horticultural, scientific, historical, geographical, geological, legal, arithmetical, geometrical,—valuable and worthless, good, bad, and indifferent,—is squandered by these generous men with reckless profusion. Old jokes revamped are sewed up as new. There is eloquence, poetic and patriotic; odd gestures, that would bring a smile to the lips of a mummy; sense, nonsense, fun, frolic, stuff, and statesmanship,—"everything by starts, and nothing long;" and all to be seen at the extremely low charge of nothing. Every one is a dead-head to the State show. It is cheaper than a circus, where the performance is frequently not half as amusing. Fact.

The Legislative theatre has been in session three months. There have been almost 100 performances in succession, and 204 individual actors. Some of them have taken first parts, some second parts; some have been, in theatrical parlance, "supes." There are few "star" actors among them. It would be a labor of love to notice each and every one; but they are too many, and the reader must be satisfied with a glimpse of those who capered most conspicuously. Here they are:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

occupies the seat of honor, and is the "observed of all observers" who enter the doors of the Senate. He is bearded like a brush, and has an honest pair of eyes in a well-favored countenance. He presides with dignity, and means to be impartial in his decisions. For one who has had no previous training in the trying position of a presiding officer, he has done better than could have been expected. Occasionally he is petulant, when provoked by Senators; but is a genial, easy man, with good impulses.

SOME SENATORS.

Baldwin, of LaSalle, is a venerable gentleman, with an abiding interest in agricultural and educational subjects. He is no orator, and very sensibly refrains from trying to be one.

BROOKS, OF WILL,

is an old youngster, with a round face, as fresh as a baby's; a man who never made a speech, but sits and thinks all the time of the Illinois River, and the Penitentiary. These are his hobbies, particularly the river. He devoted himself this session to worrying the river appropriation through the Senate. When a man concentrates his strength on a particular measure, he can help it immensely. There was not a happier mortal on earth than Mr. Brooks when the bill passed.

BROWN, OF MORGAN,

is a diminutive blonde, a good lawyer, who can talk well if he likes, but seldom does. He is the representative of the Jacksonville institutions. Members from that district are sent here to secure appropriations. If they get a pile of money they stand a show of going to Congress; but, if they don't, they die a political death.

BURNS, OF ADAMS,

is a keen-looking customer, a self-made man, of wealth and common sense, Chairman of the Revenue Committee, and the devoted servant of the pretty city of Quincy.

CANFIELD

hails from Kane, immediately from Aurora, which he esteems the pride of Illinois. Perhaps he represents Aurora too persistently, to the disadvantage of other places, and is apt to estimate legislation by its effect on that sweet town. He wears a mustache and goatee, has an intelligent physiognomy, and talks with fire when roused. As a lawyer, he ranks with the best in the Senate. He suffers from minority representation, to which he is bitterly opposed, and is said to expatiate in his sleep against it.

CASEY, OF JEFFERSON,

is in the Senate by hereditary right, his father having been there before him. The Casey family are well-known and highly-esteemed in Southern Illinois. They have been in public life for half a century,—the ancestor, with the instinct for politics natural to an Irishman, having set the boys an example they have cheerfully followed. A General Assembly without a Casey in some shape or other seems to be impossible in Illinois. The coming generation of Caseys will furnish successors to the present. Mr. Thomas S. Casey was in the last House, and his brother, Newton B., from Mound City, is in this House, and was in that of 1869. The Senator is regarded as an excellent lawyer. He is a fine speaker, and a fine fellow on general principles.

CASTLE, OF DE KALB,

is a pleasant-appearing man, who does not look the demagogue a bit, but has left himself open to that imputation by the exceedingly foolish letter he wrote on the subject of the Supreme Court, of which he knows nothing. He is one of those men who would vote to abolish the Judiciary to win the applause of unthinking men dissatisfied with its decisions. His name is Miles B. Castle. The B. stands for "Blarney" Castle, he has been blarneying the farmers so. That is not the way to Congress, Mr. Castle; you can't get there by that route. The very men to whom you indited your Communistic epistle will begin to think it over, and conclude you were hasty and unwise, and they won't be disposed to trust you in Congress. Mr. Castle is a very nice gentleman in his personal relations,

CUMMINGS, OF FULTON,

served in the last House, and was promoted, probably, for good conduct. He used to talk too much in his younger days, as the Constitutional debates testify; but he is growing older, and maintains the Senatorial dignity, and the corresponding gravity and silence. He does "howl" once in a while now, but is more concise than of yore, and, by the time he reaches Congress, will have very little to say. He is a man of sense on most subjects, catholic in his views sometimes, and generally a good Senator.

DONAHUE, OF DE WITT,

is a descendant of Irish Kings, though he first observed the sun in this Republic. He is a small man, with a round head, and a scanty beard; is a studious lawyer, a fluent speaker, and, if he takes care of himself, a "coming man" in his section. He is Chairman of the Railroad Committee, where, so far, he has acquitted himself with credit.

DOW, OF COOK,

has a head like a lion, with strong features, almost lost in his magnificent coal-black beard, the admiration of the fair and the envy of the unfair sex. His ability as a lawyer is recognized. He has a magnetic presence, is an able debater, and attends conscientiously to his Senatorial duties.

HAMPTON, OF M'DONOUGH,

is in his second term in the Senate. He is a big, honest fellow, and watches steals, smelling them at a distance, with a nose of wonderful sagacity.

HINCHCLIFFE, OF ST. CLAIR,

the representative of the workingmen, claims to be that and nothing else. For that reason he makes speeches (he talks well) that sound demagogical, but in which, perhaps, he believes.

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This quotation is entirely new. It may be useful.

SANDFORD, OF KNOX,

represents one side—which, is no matter—of the county-seat squabble. He is a slow, solid lawyer, and would make a steady Judge.

SHELDON, OF CHAMPAIGN,

represents the Industrial University, and, until his appropriation is "out of the woods," won't open his head on anything else, afraid of making enemies. It is the hardest lot on earth for a public man to represent a public institution. It ruins his independence, and limits his scope.

SHORT, OF VERMILION,

won no little reputation in the House, last session, as Chairman of the Revenue Committee. He fought like a Trojan to save the child of his creation, but it was torn limb from limb, dislocated, destroyed. Mr. Short is Captain of the Finance Committee,—a position for which he is qualified by taste and training. He has a slim form, and clean-cut features; speaks directly to the point, and, more than all, knows when to stop.

STEARNS, OF SANGAMON,

an old hand at the legislative bellows, is esteemed as a square and sensible man.

STEELE, OF COLES,

stands high among his colleagues. He has quite a reputation as a criminal advocate, won by his "power of jaw," which is not inconsiderable. He speaks forcibly, and can throw in pathos that would melt the heart of a Sheriff. Give him a widow and five orphans, and he will bring more to the eyes of a potato. Mr. Steele is a man of large views, but occasionally too confiding,—as, for instance, when, to oblige a friend, he placed himself in a false position by moving to recommit the Lake-Front Repealing bill to the Judiciary Committee. He was in favor of the bill, but his motion and motive were misconstrued.

STRONG, OF LIVINGSTON,

is physically most properly named, being a large, portly, handsome man, decorated by a black moustache, topped off with a Roman nose.

THOMPSON, OF COOK,

is one of the foremost men in the Senate. Dow and he are, by long odds, the ablest and most accomplished of the Cook County representatives in either House. Thompson, beneath a sophomoric surface, is very much of a man. Looking at him, the observer would not suspect that he was the hero of a brilliant military achievement in the Army of the Potomac during the War, nor that he could speak cogently, clearly, and logically.

UPTON, OF LAKE,

is a man of "severe and formal" aspect, with a square-featured, clean-shaven countenance. He is spoken of as a possible candidate for Circuit Judge in his district. He can talk, but seldom does. Most of his time is occupied in committees, poring over the chapters of revised statutes. His heart is nearly always in over the business, as he has to do nearly all the work himself.

VORIS

is from Shelby; that's all.

WHITING, OF BUREAU,

is deservedly respected for his honesty and ability. He is a farmer, of Quaker exterior, and devotes his attention to the railroad question, taking advanced positions on all its phases. He is perhaps more sincere than those who take their cue from him. He is a shining light in the Farmers' Club, and well versed in all agricultural subjects.

WILLIAMSON, OF COOK,

represents the country district, and watches that Chicago shall not invade his bailiwick. He speaks in the apologetic strain, begging the pardon of the President, of the man who last spoke, of the Senate, and of his countrymen, before he gets at what he wants to say; but, when at last he arrives at his objective point, he expresses his notions clearly; and, after apologizing again to everybody for having occupied so much time, his chair receives his corpulent frame once more. He is the leading Democratic manager in the Senate; but the Committee has accomplished nothing of value so far, not because Mr. Williamson was not willing, but that the Committee were too many for him.

NICHOLSON, OF LOGAN,

has been here often, and has suffered nothing in character. He is a courteous gentleman, unless he sees a swindle, when indignation overcomes modesty, and the first thing he knows he is on his legs, pitching into it.

WAITE, OF COOK,

is from the North Side. He is a painstaking, industrious lawyer, and labors hard in convention. He is more in his element in the Senate than when in the House last year. He delivered funeral speeches in the House,—a style of oratory better adapted to the Senate, where solemnity sometimes approaching somnolence is supposed to be appropriate. Mr. Waite is believed to aspire to Congress, and is, therefore, in mortal dread of his constituents. He lacks boldness and courage. He suffers from minority representation, to which he is bitterly opposed, and is said to expatiate in his sleep against it.

CASEY, OF JEFFERSON,

is in the Senate by hereditary right, his father having been there before him. The Casey family are well-known and highly-esteemed in Southern Illinois. They have been in public life for half a century,—the ancestor, with the instinct for politics natural to an Irishman, having set the boys an example they have cheerfully followed. A General Assembly without a Casey in some shape or other seems to be impossible in Illinois. The coming generation of Caseys will furnish successors to the present. Mr. Thomas S. Casey was in the last House, and his brother, Newton B., from Mound City, is in this House, and was in that of 1869. The Senator is regarded as an excellent lawyer. He is a fine speaker, and a fine fellow on general principles.

CASTLE, OF DE KALB,

is a pleasant-appearing man, who does not look the demagogue a bit, but has left himself open to that imputation by the exceedingly foolish letter he wrote on the subject of the Supreme Court, of which he knows nothing. He is one of those men who would vote to abolish the Judiciary to win the applause of unthinking men dissatisfied with its decisions. His name is Miles B. Castle. The B. stands for "Blarney" Castle, he has been blarneying the farmers so. That is not the way to Congress, Mr. Castle; you can't get there by that route. The very men to whom you indited your Communistic epistle will begin to think it over, and conclude you were hasty and unwise, and they won't be disposed to trust you in Congress. Mr. Castle is a very nice gentleman in his personal relations,

CUMMINGS, OF FULTON,

served in the last House, and was promoted, probably, for good conduct. He used to talk too much in his younger days, as the Constitutional debates testify; but he is growing older, and maintains the Senatorial dignity, and the corresponding gravity and silence. He does "howl" once in a while now, but is more concise than of yore, and, by the time he reaches Congress, will have very little to say. He is a man of sense on most subjects, catholic in his views sometimes, and generally a good Senator.

DONAHUE, OF DE WITT,

is a descendant of Irish Kings, though he first observed the sun in this Republic. He is a small man, with a round head, and a scanty beard; is a studious lawyer, a fluent speaker, and, if he takes care of himself, a "coming man" in his section. He is Chairman of the Railroad Committee, where, so far, he has acquitted himself with credit.

DOW, OF COOK,

has a head like a lion, with strong features, almost lost in his magnificent coal-black beard, the admiration of the fair and the envy of the unfair sex. His ability as a lawyer is recognized. He has a magnetic presence, is an able debater, and attends conscientiously to his Senatorial duties.

HAMPTON, OF M'DONOUGH,

is in his second term in the Senate. He is a big, honest fellow, and watches steals, smelling them at a distance, with a nose of wonderful sagacity.

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